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JOURNAL

Of what happened at

GENOVA,

And in it's

TERRITORIES,

FROM

The IRRUPTION which the *Austrian* and
Piedmontese Armies made into the Valleys of
Polcevera and *Bisagno*, to the Time of their
RETREAT.

Translated from the French.



L O N D O N:

Printed for GEORGE STRAHAN, at the *Golden-Ball* in
Cornhill. MDCCXLVII.





INTRODUCTION.



THE Revolution which happened at *Genoa*, towards the Close of the Year 1746, excited the Attention of all *Europe*: Who could be indifferent to the Circumstances and Consequences of an Event so little expected, and which would be undoubtedly of the utmost Concern to Affairs in general? The Singularity of the Case caused an universal Astonishment; as if it was a Thing extraordinary, that a Republick groaning under a foreign Yoke, and who felt all the Horrors of War, for which, on her Side, there were neither Motives, nor a direct, or indirect Declaration; that a free Nation, affronted, abused, and threatened with total Destruction, should free herself from an odious Slavery, and break those Chains, with which her Enemies endeavoured to fetter her.

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Yet

Yet this they might have expected, from the least Reflection on the glorious Exploits of the *Genoese* Bravery, which are abundantly recorded as well in the Histories of the ancient *Romans*, as those of later Ages; but present Misfortunes seemed to have blotted out the Remembrance of them. They found a Republic, armed only for her own Defence, without either Motives of Hatred or Ambition; left alone by the Retreat of her Allies, inclinable to a Reconciliation, making Concessions, using the most surprising Compliance, to mollify those to whom she had honourably surrendered, emptying her Coffers, and draining the Purses of her Subjects, in order to satisfy the Avidity of her new Guests; but their Avarice was insatiable. The Reflection on her melancholy Situation, served only to increase her Misfortunes: They had been so daring, as to take Measures in the Treaty of *Wormes* to strip her of one of her most considerable and essential Demesnes, the Marquisate of *Finall*; they prescribed to her the most injurious and hard Conditions; nay, they concluded, that they could, with Impunity, plunder and destroy her.

How were they surprised, when they heard that the *Genoese*, oppress'd and exhausted, claiming their Liberty, had kill'd, made Prisoners, and drove their Oppressors beyond the *Appennines*? Their Wonder ought to have increased, when it was known with what unequal Force they made Resistance for four or five Months, beating, and weakening them by daily Battles, and frequent Skirmishes, reducing them to the Necessity of
 * calling

INTRODUCTION.

calling to their Assistance, the greatest and best Part of their Army returned out of *Provence*.

The *Austrians* thus reinforced by a new Army, having made immense Preparations, and compelled a great Number of Peasants of the Imperial Fiefs to march with them against their native Country, after many fruitless Attempts, at length forced their Way into the Valleys of *Polcevera* and *Bisagno*. This Entrance cost them dear. Every Inch of Ground was disputed with them; their Way was often covered with their Blood; and if Posts were sometimes abandoned to them, Motives of Prudence occasioned it, in order to preserve Protectors for the Capital, in whose Safety was centred that of the State, who expected the powerful Assistance which the confederate Crowns gave Hopes of, and whose Fidelity to their Engagements was the real Remedy, and Preservation of the Republick.

The *Austrians*, having seized the Heights of the two Valleys, spoke imperiously, and threatened to make the *Genoese* feel the Weight of their Indignation. And to shew them an Example of the Entertainment they were preparing for them, they put every thing to Fire and Sword, and laid the Country desolate and waste: So that it presented nothing but a dreadful Scene of the Fury and Plunder of the Soldiers, who believed every thing was lawful against Rebels; as if the Republick had ever acknowledged that Dominion which was intended to be usurped over her Liberty, which she holds from God alone. Not content to make these their Exploits eccho thro' all

all *Europe*, they promised to make the most terrible Examples ever given of Revenge; notwithstanding they were not able to justify the Reasons to the impartial, and equitable World.

This fatal Preparation constitutes a most remarkable Period, and is the Beginning of every thing which happened at *Genoa*, and in it's Neighbourhood, either for the Attack; or Defence, of the Heart of the Republick.

The Intent of publishing this *Journal*, is to give a true and exact Account to the unprejudiced Reader. You will find no labour'd Periods, no artful Relations, to impose on the publick Credulity; but confin'd to plain Matters of Fact, set down with exact Truth, every Reader will easily be convinced.

The *Austrians*, according to their usual Custom, have not failed to set the same Facts in a false Light, favourable to their own Cause. Is it to be wonder'd at? after the Devices they have used to colour the Behaviour of the *Genoese* with Injustice and Revolt; notwithstanding they have only made use of the Right which every free State possesses, to defend themselves against Tyranny and Usurpation. How can a sovereign Republick become rebellious? And deserving the most dreadful Punishments, because she will not sacrifice her Liberty and Property to the imperious Dictates of the Ministers of a Power, who has no Superiority over her but that of Arms? It cannot be asserted, let the World be ever so little informed of the Laws of Nature and Nations, and the Maxims and Principles of all Republicks, both ancient

cient and modern. The two Hinges of their Government being the Liberty and Preservation of the People.

What have they opposed to Reasons so plain, to Truths so evident? They have employed mercenary Pens and hired Lyars, who, without the least Regard to Truth, have acquired a criminal Habit of disguising Facts, of perverting the most generous Maxims, and exhibit their own Malice and Ignorance, as the Standard of publick Sense. Nothing similar is contained in this Journal. It is submitted to the Judgment of the Reader; the only Thing desired, is to hear without Prejudice the Voice of Justice, which never fails to speak to them, whose Souls are not enslaved, nor guided by unreasonable Passions.

How has the Public been amused with fictitious Accounts in Relation to the Siege of *Genoa*? One while the Enemy, reduced to the last Extremity, died with Hunger, and in an absolute Want of the most common Nourishment: Another Time, the City, rent by Factions, abused and vilify'd it's Allies. More than once, the desperate *Genoese* had no other Resource left than to prostrate themselves at the Feet of their Conquerors to implore their Clemency, happy in sacrificing their Honour, Friends and Country; and at that Expence merit their Favour. Have they not published, that St. *Pietro d' Arena* was taken, that the Gate *de la Lanterne* was cannonaded, and the City stormed? How many Times have they declared that *Genoa* had capitulated? What End have all these ridiculous Chimeras had, which never existed but in the airy Brains

Brains of some pitiful News-monger? Persons truly informed despised the Publishers, and sincerely compassionated the Part of the Publick, that was amused with such idle Falshoods. Truth has been unravelled, and they have found out, that those formidable Besiegers never reached near enough to throw one Bomb into the City, nor to fire one Cannon against the Fortifications, notwithstanding their great Extent; nor even to begin a Siege, or fashion their Approaches. The World is now convinced, that by Means of continued Battles and discontinued Attacks, they, with Difficulty, gained some Leagues of Ground, and after they had vented their Wrath upon innocent Persons, upon Women, Children, old Men, and the inanimate World, were obliged to retire, one Half of their Army being destroyed, and the Remainder looking on their Retreat as a Favour from Providence.

The Answer which the General, Marquis *d'Oria*, made to the Manifesto of General Count *de Schu-lembourg* is a Proof, that neither Fear nor Irresolution, much less any Change of System, ever crept into the Republick. In vain did the *Austrians* call in the *English* and *Piedmontese* to assist them in their rancourous Enmity. The Answer made to the Duke of *Boufflers* plainly shews what Resolution, and what Harmony reign'd at *Genoa* in the Government, and in all its Degrees. Heaven has rewarded a Valour and Constancy, which the greatest Dangers could never daunt.

The Contents are a plain Journal, not an History. The Particulars of every Event are not to be expected here, much less the frightful Circumstances

stances of the unheard-of, and innumerable Outrages and Cruelties committed against the Dominions of the Republick. To form a just Idea of them, it is sufficient to know, that they there violated both divine and human Laws: Churches were robb'd and burnt, holy Vessels carried away and prophaned, the Throats of old Men cut, Women ript up, Infants minced, roasted and eaten by an unheard-of, and refined Barbarity. Such were the abominable Sightings daily exhibited in the Neighbourhood of *Genoa* by the *Pandours*, *Croates*, *Warradins*, *Barbetts*, and other barbarous Nations; amongst whom Murder, Robbery and Impiety take Place of Religion and Virtue.

Perhaps it may be necessary to mention, that what they call at *Genoa* the *Reviere* of *Levant* and *Ponent*, is not a River, as we should call the *Marne* and other Rivers in *France*, but the Space which lies between the *Appennine* and the Sea, along the Territory of *Genoa*. The Capital divides it into two Parts; one Part on the East, the other on the West, and is what is understood by the *Reviere* of *Levant*, and the *Reviere* of *Ponent*. It is properly the Shore Side or Sea Coast.



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A JOURNAL

Of what passed at

G E N O A

And the adjacent Places, since
the 11th of *April* 1747.

1747.
April 11.]



T Break of Day, the *Austrian* Army, consisting of 20000 Men, marched forward in several Columns, and attack'd, with great Vigour, all our advanc'd Posts on the Side of *Bisagno*, as well as on that of *Polcevera*, which were guarded by our Peasants, sustain'd by some small Detachments of regular Troops. Those of *Polcevera* defended themselves a long Time, and made the most vigorous Resistance that could be expected, but being over-power'd by the Superiority of the *Austrians*, they were oblig'd at last to desist. They retired in pretty good Order, firing continually, and rallying from Post to Post, as far as *Bolzaneto*, which was occupied by a large Detachment of *French* Troops, and there made Head against the *Austrians*. In these

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Attacks

Attacks some of our Men were kill'd, and several wounded. The Loss of the *Austrians* was very considerable, especially by the Opposition and Resistance made, at the same Time, by the Troops and Peasants that were at *St. Ciprien*. The Defence the Peasants made on the Side of *Bisagno* was not so vigorous, they not having been used to the continual Management of Arms for four Months, as had those of *Polcevera*, neither had they the Advantage of being sustain'd by regular Troops; and upon this Account the *Austrians* advanced as far as the Village *De l'Olmo*.

April 12.] In the Morning the Enemies made themselves Masters of the Mountain of *Diamant*, which is facing that called the *Two Brothers*. Upon this, Mr. *de Matriac* resolving to abandon the Post of *Bolzaneto*, we were obliged to retire from the Posts of *Voltri*, which could have been maintain'd. On the Side of *Bisagno*, we abandoned *Morassano*, and the Head-Quarters were removed from *Bisagno* into the Convent of *Recollect Fryars*, called, *Notre Dame du Mont*. The abandoning of *Bolzaneto* caused great Murmuring amongst the Peasants of *Polcevera*, who immediately retook Possession of the same, and acquainted the Senate, that they were ready to defend the Place vigorously, if they would send them Ammunition of War, and Provisions for them to subsist; which were sent to them accordingly in great Plenty. About Two in the Morning the *French*, unexpectedly, retired from the Mountain of the *Two Brothers*, and posted themselves in the cover'd Way of *l'Eperon*; the *Spaniards* quitted the Convent of *Notre Dame du Mont*, to which Place the general Quarters were removed, and threw themselves into the outward Fortifications of the Town; but the Peasants continued there.

April 13.] In the Morning, as soon as the abandoning of the *Two Brothers* was known in the City, it occasioned great Murmuring amongst the Citizens, but much more amongst the Peasants of *Bisagno*, who, by the forced

forced abandoning of *Notre Dame du Mont*, had no Place to retire to : However, by the Alteration of Measures, Things took a new Turn ; for the *French* being sensible of the Importance of the Post of the *Two Brothers*,* they resolved to retake it, which they did without any Opposition ; for the Enemy, either fearing some Snare by our having voluntarily abandoned it, or because they had no Knowledge of its Importance, had not established themselves there, having only a Guard of fifty *Pandours*, who run away at the Approach of our Troops. We took Possession of the Convent of *Notre Dame du Mont*. About Noon the Senate received Advice, that 3500 Peasants were assembled in the Post of the *Scoferra*, and demanded some Noble or other to direct them how to act, wherever it should be thought necessary. Upon this, Mr. *Pietro Canevari* was sent to them with a Detachment of 130 regular Troops, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

Several Nobles, amongst whom was M. *Franco Grimaldi*, went to the Valley of *Polcevera* the better to encourage the Inhabitants, and direct them in their Operations. We learned, in the Evening, that these Peasants had made great Firing on the Side of *St. Ciprien*, and had killed a great Number of *Austrians*. We learned also from the *Riviera* of *Levant*, that several Companies of Peasants were on their March, and coming to defend the Capital. The *French* began to intrench themselves in the Mountain of the *Two Brothers*, and to fortify themselves there by the Means of Redoubts, wherein they planted some Cannon. About the Dusk of the Evening there was

* This Mountain is a Work made by Nature, facing the *Bastion* of *l'Eperon*, at half a League Distance. It is called the *Two Brothers* from its resembling two Sugar Loaves very much alike. The Sides of this Mountain are very steep, with equal Declensions on the two Sides of the *Polcevera* and *Bisagno*, so that the Enemies can't establish themselves there, whilst we can guard that Post, without being exposed to an Attack in Flank and Rear.

a Report in the City, that Capt. *Barbarossa* had took Possession of the Post of *La Bochetta*, killed a great Number of *Austrians*, and took two Pieces of Cannon from them; but this Report was true only in Part.

April 14.] There was a great Number of People in the Mountain of the *Two Brothers*, and the Citizens had several Skirmishes with the *Austrians* who were posted at *Diamant*, tho' far from our Posts: Our Citizens advanced with great Bravery, and attacked them several Times. All this Day the People worked at the Re-intrenchment of the *Two Brothers*, where they planted Cannon and smaller Guns called *Spingards*. The same Day, after Dinner, Mr. *Grimaldi*, at the Head of the Peasants of *Polcevera*, attacked a Detachment of *Croats*, who were in Possession of the Mountain of *Notre Dame de la Garde*, and obliged them, as well as several small Corps of *Croats* who were in the Skirts of this Mountain, to retire as far as *St. Blaise*. In the Evening, our Peasants attacked, on the Side of *Bisagno*, a Body of 200 *Croats*, who came down from the Mountain of *Aggio* into the Plain, and obliged them to retire with Loss, they having twenty-three killed, and a great many wounded. This Day there was the greatest Tranquility and Order in the Town that could be desired.

April 15.] Our Peasants of *Bisagno* made great Firing, and obliged the Enemies to quit the several Posts they had established in the very Heights of *Pino*. The *Austrians*, that were in the Mountain of *Diamant*, called over to our People, and demanded a Deputy of the Republic to be sent to them. Notice was thereupon given to the Senate, but they refused the Suspension of Hostilities 'till the Arrival of the Deputy. Mr. *Giacomo Grimaldi*, one of the Six General Aids de Camp of the Senate, was sent to them.

April 16.] In the Morning the Proposals made by Mr. *Blonked*, General Aid de Camp of Count *Schulembourg*, were made public, which are as follow :

Memorial

*Memorial of de Blonked, Colonel and General Aid de
Camp.*

“ The whole Army of her Imperial Majesty, the
 “ Queen of *Hungary* and *Bobemia*, being arrived in
 “ the Neighbourhood of *Genoa*, and being followed by a
 “ large Train of Artillery, which will soon join us,
 “ before we proceed to the Execution of the last Ri-
 “ gours of War, we would have the City of *Genoa*,
 “ and all those who are under Arms, reflect on the
 “ great and experienced Clemency of her Imperial
 “ Majesty, the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bobemia*, to all
 “ those, who, by a sincere Repentance for their Faults,
 “ have returned to their Duty. In the present Jun-
 “ ture, my most august Sovereign is ready to give to
 “ all the World a new Proof of her well-known Piety
 “ and Moderation ; and she is rather willing to forget,
 “ than give a fatal Instance of, her most just Resent-
 “ ment, by the ruining of this Country, and the City
 “ of *Genoa*, one of the finest in *Italy*. For this Rea-
 “ son it is made known to the City of *Genoa*, and
 “ all those under Arms, that there is yet Time to have
 “ Recourse to the boundless Clemency of her Imperial
 “ Majesty, who, full of Christian Sentiments, will
 “ pardon the Offences she has received and the Out-
 “ rages committed against her, and preserve a City
 “ and Country, which, by persisting in their Infatua-
 “ tion to the last Extremity, can expect no other
 “ Treatment, as soon as the Artillery shall join the
 “ Army, than to see their Country ravaged, their
 “ Gardens burnt, their Villages demolished, their
 “ Citizens destroyed, and every Body else obliged to
 “ endure the just Punishment, which the Perseverance
 “ in their Crimes will be a Means to encrease.

“ *In the Camp of Torazzo, on the 15th of*

“ April, 1747.

(Sign'd)

“ Schulembourg Oeynhauseni.”

This

This Proposition made not the least Impression on the Minds of the People. We learned the same Day, that the Inhabitants of *Polcevera* had obliged the *Austrians* to quit, with great Loss, several Posts which they were in Possession of; and especially that of *St. Blaise*, where several *Croats* had entrenched themselves. A *Capuchin* Fryar, at the Head of a great Number of Peasants, attacked them Sword in Hand, and was the first who entered the Church of which they had made a Guard-House. There were some *Croats* wounded and made Prisoners; the rest run away by Means of a Back-Door. There was but one killed and one wounded on our Side. The *Croats* left in the Church their Cloaks, Boiling-Pots, several Sheep, 600 Rations of Bread, four Barrels of Cartridges, several Spades Pickaxes, &c.

April 17.] The Enemies advanced in one Column of Infantry, supported by some Detachments of Cavalry, to take Possession of *Bolzaneto*; but our Peasants obliged them to retire. A Body of *Croats* attempted to come down by *Barzoli* to *Sestri*, but were attacked by our Peasants and Miquelets, who took a great many of them, and twenty-two Tents. At that Time there was assembling, in the *Riviera of Lozant*, a considerable Number of the Militia, for the Defence of the Country, and to succour the Capital.

April 18.] There passed nothing on the Side of *Bisagno*. The *Austrians* planted, in the Mountain of *Diamant*, some Mortars to fire Royal Granadoes: They fired a great Number of them on our People who guarded the Mountain of the *Two Brothers*, but without any Success, there being, in the whole Day, but one Soldier and one Horse wounded. On the Side of *Polcevera* the *Croats*, who had gained several Heights as they advanced towards *Sestri*, were forced by our Peasants to abandon all those Posts, except that of *Notre Dame de la Garde*.

April

April 19.] Mr. *Giacomo Grimaldi*, Aid de Camp General, sent to the *Austrian* Officer an Answer to the Memorial which he had received on the 15th at Night, which is as follows :

Memorial of Mr. Grimaldi, General Aid de Camp, in Answer to that of Mr. de Schulembourg.

“ The Measures which the most serene Republic of
 “ *Genoa* was obliged to take in the present War, have
 “ had no other View than the Preservation of their
 “ Rights and Properties. In the Eyes of all the
 “ World, she has never been wanting in her Regard,
 “ shewn by a constant Attention, for all the Powers
 “ engaged in War. The whole World knows the
 “ Manner in which the Troops of her Imperial Ma-
 “ jesty, the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, were
 “ received, when they arrived at *Genoa* in the Month
 “ of *September* last ; as also the great Deference
 “ and Regard they met with in the several Ren-
 “ counters that happened ; and the convincing Rea-
 “ sons which have forced this Nation to have Recourse
 “ to the last and only Means left her, to save herself
 “ from a Ruin and Destruction so little deserved, and
 “ quite contrary to her Majesty’s Glory and Justice.
 “ At present, the City of *Genoa*, and all those who
 “ have taken up Arms, do nothing more than use,
 “ tho’ with great Concern, a Right which Nature has
 “ made common to all Mankind, that of Self-Defence.
 “ Under these Circumstances, as nothing can equal
 “ the Idea the Republic has already formed of her
 “ Imperial Majesty’s Justice, so nothing can evidence
 “ it more than her firm and certain Persuasion, that
 “ her past and present Conduct can never be the Ob-
 “ ject of her Majesty’s just Resentments ; since nei-
 “ ther the one nor the other has any other Tendency
 “ than the Preservation and Defence of that inesti-
 “ mable Liberty, for which the Republic and her
 “ Forces will employ all Means in their Power, and
 “ sacrifice,

“ sacrifice, if necessary, their Estates, and even their
 “ Lives. As to the rest, they place their Confidence
 “ in the Intercession of the Queen of Heavens, and
 “ the Succour of the God of Armies, on whom alone
 “ depend the Fate of Princes.

(Signed) “ *Jean Baptiste Doria.*”

On the Side of *Polcevera* all the Austrian Grenadiers advanced, and obliged our Peasants to quit the Posts they possessed on the Right of the *Riviera*, and the Enemy advanced even to the Neighbourhood of *Fegino*: A small Detachment of our Regular Troops at *Bolzanello* thought proper to retire under the Horn-Work near the Church of *Belvidere*, and left some Bodies of Peasants to guard the Post. The Troops at *Belvidere* extended their Right to the Horn-Work, called *La Tenaille*; and their Left to the Sea. The small Detachments, that had retired from *Voltri*, *Sestri*, and places adjacent, established themselves under the Canon of the Fortifications. On the same Day there was discovered a Conspiracy amongst the *Austrian* Prisoners in the City; who, by Means of the Wood they were furnished with to boil their Victuals, made some Clubs with an Intention to force their Way through the Places wherein they were confined, and so seize the Arms that were there, and then surprize some Post: But this Disorder was prevented.

April 20.] The Enemies continued their Firing, and throwing Royal Granadoes against the Mountain of the *Two Brothers*, but without any Damage; which our People answered by an equal Fire, as also by the firing of the Field Pieces we had planted there. On the Side of *Bisagno*, the *Austrians*, with a large Body of Grenadiers, attacked briskly our Posts of *Bavari*, *Monte de Ratti*, *Camaldules*, and *Notre Dame du Mont*: At the beginning, they put our Peasants in some Confusion, who, being encouraged by the Nobles, and several Citizens who repaired thither, about Sun-set drove

drove away the Enemy with Loss, and pursued them as far as *Pino*. There were several *Austrian* Officers killed and made Prisoners, amongst whom were several *Hussars*. On the same Day, three *Hussars*, and other Deserters, arrived here, who unanimously reported, that Provisions were very scarce in the *Austrian* Army.

April 21.] Nothing happened this Day, on Account of the great Rain. In the Evening we learned, that the *Austrians* beat the *Generale* for some Attack, but this had not any Effect.

April 22.] Things remained in the same Situation as on the preceding Days: About Three in the Afternoon, we perceived, from the City Walls, a great Firing in the Mountain of *Notre Dame del Gazzzo*, where our Peasants attacked the *Austrians* on three Sides, and, as far as we could Judge, Things seemed to be in our Favour, and that the Firing was advancing into the Mountain.

April 23.] In the Morning we learned, that our Peasants had in the Evening forced the *Austrians* from the Posts they possessed in the Neighbourhood of *Sestri*, and *Notre Dame del Gazzzo*; but that afterwards, the Peasants retiring into their own Houses, there being none in the Mountain, the *Austrians* returned thither in the Night. On the same Day, the *Croats* attacked our Posts on the Side of *Notre Dame du Mont*, but they were repulsed, and pursued as far as *Monte Zignano*; from which Place they went, through *Revenge*, and burnt down a great Part of the Villages of *Aggio* and *Morassqua*, as also the Palace of Mr. *Dominique Saoli*.

April 24.] The Enemies, having made themselves Masters of three Houses near the Parish of *Begate*, were attacked by our Peasants, and obliged to retire. On the other side of the *Polcevera*, the *Croats* advanced as far as the Church of *Notre Dame de Coronata*, and

set several Places on Fire in that Neighbourhood. Our Peasants of *Olba* made Prisoner an Officer of the Regiment of *Andlau* who was going from *Novi* to *Campo*. Whithin this fortnight there arrived in this Port a great Number of Vessels laden with all Sorts of Provisions, who were favoured by the Absence of the English; so that there was great Plenty of every thing in this City.

April 25.] Nothing remarkable happened, except some Skirmishes between our Peasants and the *Croats*, each Side preserving their Posts.

April 26.] We worked without loss of Time in the Works of the Mountain of the *Two Brothers*, and in the Intrenchments of *Notre Dame de Belvedere*, which we extended as far as the Sea-Side. About Noon the *Croats* attacked the Post possessed by our Peasants at the Entrance of *St. Pietro d' Arena*, but were repulsed. They attempted to attack it again after Dinner, but without Success. There arrived here a Felucca and one small Vessel from *Antibes*, with Advice, That some *French* and *Spanish* Troops were embarked for our Succour, and that the Army would soon pass the *Var*.

April 27.] A small Number of *Austrians* advanced as far as *Sestri di Ponente*.

April 28.] The said *Austrians* were repulsed. We learn'd that 1000 Peasants, of the *Riviera of Levant*, had joined the Corps commanded by Mr. *Canevari* at *Scoferra*; and that more Peasants were in the Road to join them. In the Evening they attacked briskly the *Austrians* who were posted at *Notre Dame de la Garde*, by their crossing from the other Side of the Mountain. The Fire was pretty brisk, and, after this Affair happened, the *Austrians* abandoned the Project they had of bringing up the Artillery by the Road they intended; and its even said, that they were obliged to go back by the same Road.

April 29.] Mr. *Canevari*, being informed that the Enemies had detached from *Torrazza* Two Pickets of Cavalry

Cavalry to Forrage on that Side, caused them to be surrounded, and made thirty of them Prisoners, with one Officer, killed two, and took 24 Horses.

April 30.] Our People made great Firing, from the Mountain of the *Two Brothers*, against the *Austrians* posted at *Diamant*: There was many killed on their Side, and on our Side one killed and one wounded. The Works to fortify the Post of *Notre Dame de Belvedere*, were continued. The Duke of *Boufflers* arrived the same Day, with a Major-General and some other French Officers: His Arrival occasioned great Joy in the Town, as well as the News we received, that a third Convoy had sailed, with Troops on Board for our Succour. That Night the Duke of *Boufflers* had an Audience of the Doge: The Republick appointed him an Appartment in the Palace of the Duke d'Oria, and ordered him a guard of 50 Men.

May 1.] About Noon the *Austrians* attacked some of our Posts on the Side of *Scoferra*: Mr. *Canevari*, who commanded there, put himself at the Head of a Body of Peasants, supported by a Detachment of Regular Troops, and detached at the same Time Mr. *Bertelli*, Captain in the *Genoese* Regiment of *Warrenne*, with another Body of Peasants, to attack the *Austrians* in Flank, whilst he attacked them in Front. The Attack was so vigorous, that he routed them with a considerable Loss: He had made 50 Prisoners, and was in Pursuit of others, when one of the *Croats*, who was a Prisoner, fired a Pistol at him, and wounded him in the Throat, of which he died about half an Hour afterwards, saying, *It was a Pleasure to him to die for his Country*; and begged the Officers, and those who were near him, to conceal his Death, and pursue the Enemy. He was Son to the late Doge *Canevari*, and had served the two last Campaigns in the Regiment of *Liguria*, with great Distinction: He was 22 Years of Age, but his Knowledge and Capacity far exceeded what might be expected from one of his Years. By his Valour, Conduct,

Conduct, and Liberality, he acquired the Love and Confidence of those he had commanded on several Occasions, and, by his own Means, had assembled a Body of between 4 and 5000 Peasants, with whom he proposed to attack the next Day the *Austrians* at *Cafella*, and burn their Magazines; but his Death overturned so good a Project, and caused so great an Affliction in the Corps he commanded, that they ceased pursuing the Enemy: The Grief of the Peasants being turned into Fury, they killed some of those that they had taken Prisoners.

May 2.] The *Austrians* attacked our Posts of *Rivarolo*, but were repulsed with Loss. On the same Morning, Mr. *Gentile*, who commanded a Body of Peasants on the Side of *Staglieno*, attacked, with a Detachment of 130 Men, the *Austrians* that were intrenched in the Heights of *Pino*: For about two Hours there was a regular Fire on both Sides; after which, our Peasants, with their Bayonets fixed to their Pieces, attacked, with incredible Valour, the Enemies in their Intrenchments, whom they forced from thence and routed: Their Flight was so precipitate, that they threw down their Arms, their Habersacks, and Drums, which our People took. We lost but one in the Action, who was killed by a Fuzee's Bullet, whilst he was stripping a Grenadier. They brought forty Prisoners of those they took in the Night at *Scoferra*, and promised they would bring us more, with some Officers, who could not be brought before on Account of their Wounds. The Loss of the *Austrians* at *Scoferra* was more considerable than was at first imagined; it's reckoned, that in the Actions upon the 1st and 2d, they lost 600 Men, so many being killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners.

May 3.] The *Austrians* made themselves Masters of *Sestri di Ponente* and the Abby of *St. Andre*. Two of our Gallies fired briskly against an *English* Ship and a Xebec that came near *Cornigliano*, but without any Effect. We fired also against them from the Battery of *St. Benigno*,

nigro, but, finding they were out of Cannon-Shot, we ceased the Fire.

May 4.] Mr. *de Boufflers*, preceded by a great Number of *French* Officers, and followed by all the Nobility, went to the Palace, where he had his public Audience of the Senate, who were then assembled in the Petit Council Hall ; and there he made the following Speech, presenting at the same Time his Letters of Credence.

Speech of the Duke of Boufflers to the Senate of Genoa.

“ *Most serene Prince ! most excellent Lords !*

“ The most powerful Monarch of *Europe*, and what is not a less Title, the most faithful to his Engagements, sends me here to participate with you in your Danger, and in your Glory.

“ He orders me to declare to you, that he is resolved, cost what it will, and at all Events, to restore, to this generous and unfortunate Republic, the Splendor and Independency which even the most barbarous Nations would be ashamed to deprive her of.

“ Amongst your Troubles, I look upon it as a great Advantage, that the most honourable Families are united to the soundest Policy.

“ In short, if your Enemies should even propose to you the best of Capitulations, what Confidence can you repose in a Power so determined to subdue you ?

“ She has ruined your Fortune, and attempted to reduce you to the most abject Slavery !

“ By the very Mouth of her General, she threatens your Citizens with the most infamous Punishment ; but she has not yet been able to deprive you, either of your Honour or your Liberty.

“ These inestimable Things, a thousand times more precious than Life itself, are still in your Power.

“ To yourselves you owe this happy Revolution, which has moved your Allies to succour you.

“ It

“ It is you, most illustrious Republic ! who, at this
 “ Juncture, are Emulators of that ancient *Rome*, of
 “ that Senate, whose Courage, the Presence of *Han-*
 “ *nibal* and his victorious Army encompassing their
 “ Walls, could not shake.

“ Pray, have always then before your Eyes your
 “ own true Interest ; on one Hand see Shame and Sla-
 “ very, and on the other, Glory and Liberty.

“ Above all, let us build strong Hopes on that
 “ Providence which always detests Tyranny : The
 “ Things it has done for you, have upon them, in a
 “ most singular Manner, the Mark of the Divinity !
 “ Will you not therefore second them with all your
 “ Efforts ?

“ Time is precious ; pray don’t employ it in vain
 “ Deliberations, let one Spirit animate us all.

“ Lastly, Most excellent Lords, vouchsafe to be-
 “ lieve, I conjure you, of all the Men in the World,
 “ I have your Liberty most at Heart.

“ I shall prove myself the better *Frenchman*, in be-
 “ ing the most zealous for your Citizens. Shew me
 “ the Danger, my Charge is to face it, and all my
 “ Glory to defend and preserve you.

The most Serene Doge made to him, in the *Genoese*
 Language, the following Answer :

“ The Sentiments which your Excellency has been
 “ pleased to make known to our Republick, in the
 “ Name of the Most Christian King, effaces the Re-
 “ membrance of past Misfortunes, and alleviates the
 “ Weight of our present Troubles. The State thinks
 “ itself perfectly secure, thro’ the Interest which the
 “ Monarchs, equally great and powerful, take in its
 “ Affairs, and thro’ their Exactness in fulfilling their
 “ Promises.

“ The Republick glories herself in having fulfilled
 “ her Engagements with invariable Firmness. The

“ Misfor-

“ Misfortunes she has endured, have served only to
 “ encrease her Courage, and redouble her undaunted
 “ Constancy in the greatest of Dangers. She has always
 “ been, and still is, ready to sacrifice every thing for the
 “ Preservation of her Liberty; and if these her Efforts
 “ have been able once more to open the Way for the
 “ invincible Arms of his most Christian Majesty, to
 “ accelerate the generous Efforts of his magnanimous
 “ Intentions, the Republic will ever be assiduous in
 “ finding out fresh Means to pay innumerable Ac-
 “ knowledgments, and will ever have their Perform-
 “ ance in view.

“ Your Excellency's Arrival is, for us, an happy
 “ Epocha. The public Demonstrations of Joy are
 “ the most convincing Proof. Your hereditary
 “ and personal Qualities are universally acknowleg-
 “ ed, but your greatest Encomium and highest Elo-
 “ gium is the Esteem which a Monarch, a most
 “ excellent Judge in Matters of Merit, has for you!
 “ His Majesty could not give a more convincing Proof
 “ of his Benevolence, to the most Serene Republic,
 “ than in sending a Person so agreeable in every Re-
 “ spect. If the Love of Liberty alone has obliged
 “ us to such great Undertakings, what shall we not
 “ now do, and with greater Reason, to continue and
 “ put a glorious End to this Enterprize; since we
 “ are thus effectually succoured by so powerful a Mo-
 “ narch, and assisted by a Lord who so worthily repre-
 “ sents him.

“ I don't doubt but your Excellency will lay before
 “ his Majesty the Force and Sincerity of these Senti-
 “ ments, the Sentiments of the whole Nation! I
 “ have the Honour to assure you, in the Name of all
 “ the *Genoese*, that they will punctually perform their
 “ Promises upon every Occasion.”

This Day the Obsequies of the deceased Mr. *Cane-*
vari were celebrated: The Corps was preceded by all
 the

the Volunteer Companies of the Town: The four Companies of *Castello*, in which he was enlisted, had black Scarves upon their Uniforms. Eight Captains were Carriers of the Coffin. Mr. the Duke of *Bonafers*, followed by all the Officers, with a Flambeau in his Hand, followed the Corps to the Cathedral Church, where his Obsequies were solemnly performed. There was a Funeral Sermon upon that Occasion, which was very affecting, and, during the Service, there was a triple Discharge of all the Musquetry. There was a great Concourse of Citizens, who, by their Affliction, expressed their Sorrow for so great a Loss. His Corps was removed in the Evening, without any Pomp, to the Church of *Notre Dame de Castello*, where he was buried amongst his Ancestors. The Republic ordered that his Memory should be transmitted to Posterity, by an Inscription to be placed upon his Palace.

May 5. A Body of *Austrians* presented themselves before *Voltri*, and summoned the Inhabitants to surrender, on Condition that their Honour and Goods should be saved; which they accepted, without making any Resistance. We read this melancholy News with great Surprise, as the Inhabitants of *Voltri* had before distinguished themselves by their Valour on several Occasions, and because they had newly represented to the Senate, that they had 2000 Men capable of defending the Country without any Succours of Regular Troops, provided we furnished them with Ammunitions, which we could have sent in Plenty. By an Estafette arrived from *Sarzana* we received Advice, that Mr. *Pinceti*, whom the Republick had sent there some time before, having assembled a great Number of the Inhabitants of *Chatelenies* thereabouts, had forced the *Austrians*, and obliged them to retire as far as *Lavenza*: They make their Loss amount to 800 Men.

May 6.] In the Morning, we learned that the Peasants of *Olba*, of *Masone*, and other Places in the Mountains, had descended to *Voltri*; from which Place they

they obliged the *Austrians* to retreat. Two of our Gallies arrived from the Gulph of *Spezzia* with a small Number of the Recruits from *Corfica*, and some *Spanish* Troops that they had on Board. There came into this Port, one Xebeck, one Tartan, and some other small Vessels with *French* and *Spanish* Troops on Board. It is impossible to express all the Cruelties, Plunders and burning of Places, committed by the *Austrians* in the Neighbourhood of this Capital. Among others, they plundered the CASTLE of the Prince D'ORIA at PEGLI, where the Inhabitants had deposited their best Effects, flattering themselves that Place would have been respected: All the Furniture and every Thing else that the People thought safe there, was put on Board an *English* Ship and sent to *Leghorn*. They acted in the same Manner in respect to several other Palaces all along the Coast, as far as *Voltri* and even caus'd to be imbarqued all the Bells and sacred Vessels which they took from the Churches, in the several Borroughs and Villages which they had plundered. They carried their Cruelty so far as to flea Women alive, and cut off the Breasts of some, and the Hands of others, and ripp'd open the Bellies of Priests and Monks, and stuffed them with Straw; and even cut in small Pieces some Infants and old People. Posterity will be at a Loss how to believe such Excesses and Barbarities, tho' true and Matter of Fact.

In the Evening Orders were given to the Militia to throw themselves, part into the Ramparts and the rest into the Intrenchments of *Notre Dame de Belvidere*. The Duke of *Boufflers* resolved to attack the *Austrians* on several Sides, and for that Purpose had drawn from the several Posts, all the regular Troops, which he intended to employ in the Enterprize; but the heavy Rain that fell in the Night made the Road impassable, and put an End to a Project so well concerted, and oblig'd Mr. de *Boufflers* to countermand his Orders.

May 7.] At Day-Break all the Detachments re-entered the City. We learned that the *Austrians* were forced from *Voltri* by the Reinforcement of the People from *Masone* and *Olba*; and that the Disposition of the People at *Voltri*, in surrendering themselves to the *Austrians*, was occasioned on Account of their fatal Concern for their Arch Priest; who had communicated his Fears to the few People that were there.

May 8.] Nothing new happened. We only learned that the *Austrians* had considerably reinforced their Body of Troops at *Creto*, and by their Motions in the Evening it seemed as if they intended to Augment their Forces on the Side of *Bisagno*, for according to the Report of Deserters, two Regiments had Orders to march thither.

May 9.] That News was confirmed. The *Austrians* became stronger on the Side of *Bisagno*. On the Side of *Sestri* and *Pegli*, there was great firing, which lasted from about Noon until Sun-set, but we knew nothing of the Particulars till the next Day. Six *English* Men of War were cruizing that Day before the City, at the Time that one Frigate and one Xebeck were cruizing near *Cornigliano* and *Sestri*.

May 10.] We learned that the Firing, heard Yesterday in the Afternoon in the Neighbourhood of *Pegli*, was occasioned by a vigorous Attack which the *Austrians* made, that they had penetrated as far as *Voltri*; but that Capt. *Barbarossa*, with his Company of Volunteers, drove them back, and pursued them as far as *Sestri*. We had but two Men killed, and the *Austrians* left sixty-eight dead upon the Spot, and a great Number of Wounded. During this Day, eleven *English* Men of War were cruizing before this Port, notwithstanding which forty-two Vessels, laden with all Sorts of Provisions, entered it. In the Night, we sent a Detachment of 200 Regular Troops to *Voltri*, to reinforce the Peasants on that Side.

May

May 11.] Nothing remarkable happened. We had the Satisfaction to learn, that a Bark, with *Spanish* Troops on board, was arrived at *Portofino*; that another was driven near *Sestri de Levante*; and a third, to *Leghorn*: But we had, at the same Time, the bad News of 450 Men, belonging to the Regiment of *Africa*, being taken by the *English*.

May 12.] We had Advice, that a Vessel, with *Spanish* Troops on board, was arrived at *Leghorn*; and that others were driven into *Corsica*: We learned, that some small Galleys had sailed from the Port of *Savona*, with Part of the heavy Artillery which the King of *Sardinia* had promised the *Austrians*; but that, after several Miles Sailing, they were recalled by the Firing of two Pieces of Cannon, and had re-entered that Port. In the Evening, 300 *Swiss* in the *Spanish* Service, who had landed at *Portofino*, arrived here. About Two in the Morning, we were informed, that a Detachment of *Croats* had advanced to ruin the Works that we were making at *St. Pietro d' Arena*, in order the better to fortify the important Post of *Belvedere*; where we directly sent Detachments of Troops to reinforce those that were there. There was in the Town as good Order and Tranquility as we could wish. We neglected no Precautions to secure us from Danger. All People were in high Spirits, and resolved to sacrifice every thing in the Defence of Liberty, and for the Glory of the Nation.

May 13.] We learned that a Detachment of 500 *Piedmontese* had advanced as far as *Varagine*. As it was resolved to put into a good State of Defence the Suburbs of *St. Pietro d' Arena*, we worked briskly in the Intrenchments, and placed Detachments of Regular Troops in all the Palaces, which are in great Number thereabouts, in order to make a stout Resistance in case of an Attack.

May 14.] We received Advice, that a Body of *Piedmontese* Troops, which came from *Savona*, had taken

taken Possession of *Voltri*; and that M. *Sauli* and Capt. *Barbarossa*, were obliged to retire to *Mafone*. The Number of Workmen considerably encreased in the Intrenchments of *St. Pietro d' Arena*, but they were put into Confusion by the Firing of the *English*, and also by the Firing from the *Xebeck*, which was very near the Shore at the Entrance of the *Polcevera*. On the same Day, we had some Men killed and wounded by a Cannon-Shot from the Post of *Belvidere*; Col. *Franchini*, of the *Austrians*, and four Soldiers, who were on the Hill of our *Notre Dame de Coronata*, were killed. Thirty *Craats*, who came near the Head of the Bridge of *Cornigliano* to attempt some Attack, were repulsed by our Troops, and twenty-one of them wounded: At that Time we were lodged in the first Houses entering *Cornigliano*.

May 15.] The Intrenchments intended to cover the Suburbs of *St. Pietro d' Arena*, were carried on with great Diligence: Four Pieces of heavy Cannon were sent thither, and planted near the Palace called *du Vent*, in order to play against the *English* Ships. At Break of Day there appeared several small Vessels, which we apprehended to be those that had been sent to *Monaco* to take in the Forces which had put back, and so it proved: This small Convoy consisted of 60 Sail, as well Feluccas as Corallines, which our Galliot and Felucca had under Convoy. The *English*, who discovered them some Hours afterwards, sent against them a Ship, a *Xebeck*, and a Felucca of *Final*, which they had hired; but two of our Gallies, that were in Readiness for that Purpose, going out of the Port, placed themselves on the Side of *Carignano*, and fired so well against the *English* Ship and the *Xebeck*, that the whole Convoy went through the Enemy's Squadron, without receiving any Damage, and arrived at *Genoa* at Noon-Day. Our Galliot behaved wonderfully on this Occasion, and the Commander, for his Conduct during the Voyage, as well as in getting into Harbour, deserved

deserved public Applause. The Forces, that were landed, amounted to about 1000, whereof 300 were *Spaniards*, and the rest *French*.

May 16.] Every thing remained quiet on both Sides, only we learned that three Feluccas, Part of the Convoy from *Monaco* which were missing, had put back into some Harbour upon the adjacent Coast, by which Means none were lost.

May 17.] Some Pieces of Artillery arrived in the *Austrian* Camp, by the Way of *Novi*: We could perceive, from the Post of *Belvidere*, that the Enemy sent that Artillery towards the Canal of *Trafal*.

May 18.] Some Deserters informed us, that the Artillery, which the *Austrians* had received the Night before, were Twelve Pounders; and that the *Piedmontese* had advanced to *Sestri di Ponente*. The *Austrians* this Day gave a general Discharge of their Artillery, and a triple one of their Musquetry: The Birth of the third Arch-Duke was the Cause of this Rejoicing.

May 19.] Nothing happened on Shore: At Sea, there was only the Firing of two *English* Ships, which had been some Days at Anchor in the Road of *Quinto*, and thereby endeavoured to interrupt the Passage of Mules loaded with Corn, which came to us from the *Eastern Riviera*. The Intrenchments of *St. Pietro d'Arena* were carried on with more Vigour than ever. Some little Houses, at the Bridge of *Conigliano* on the Right and Left of the *Polcevera*, were pulled down.

May 20.] Thirteen Hundred *Austrians* attacked some of our Posts on the Side of *Bisagno*, but were repulsed by the Peasants. On the Side of *Polcevera*, a Body of 1000 *Austrians*, in the Night, attacked the Convent *Notre Dame de Misericorde*: A small Number of Peasants, which guarded this Post, received Orders from the Duke of *Boufflers* to abandon it, in case they should be attacked by a superior Force; so that, after a few Discharges, they retired.

May

May 21.] The Duke of *Boufflers*, Resolving to attack the *Austrians*; (who, after taking the Convent of *Notre Dame de Misericorde*, had occupied all the Coast of *Rivarolo*) we beat to Arms: All the Companies of Militia, and a vast Number of Citizens that had taken up Arms, run immediately to the different Posts that had been appointed them. It was the regular Forces that began the Attack about half an Hour past four in the Afternoon, which they continued with the utmost Bravery, until the Enemy, who had posted themselves in several Houses, were obliged to fly and entirely quit the Coast of *Rivarolo*: The Convent *de la Misericorde* was not attacked. This Action, which lasted three Hours, was very hot; the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Genoese*, performed Wonders. Mr. *de Lannion*, at the same Time, sally'd from the Post of the *Two Brothers*, and had, Sword in Hand carried two Redoubts which the Enemy had on the Side of *Begate*, and then returned to his Post, pursuant to his Orders. In these two Attacks we lost 150 Men, the greatest Part of which were only Wounded. The Loss of Mr. *de Faye*, Colonel of the Regiment Royal Comtois, was the most considerable; he was wounded in his Head, of which he died next Day. Mr. *Chauvelin*, Major-General, was slightly wounded in the Cheek, and had a Horse killed under him: A Captain of Royal *Italian* Grenadiers was slightly wounded in his Leg. A Lieutenant-Colonel of young *Reding* was wounded in his Arm, some other *Spanish* Officers were also wounded. The *Genoese* had twelve Soldiers killed and 28 made Prisoners, of the Regiment of *Warene*; The Marquis *Franco Grimaldi*, a General Aid de Camp to the Senate, who headed a Picquet of that Regiment, was one of the Number of Prisoners, by a Stratagem of the Regiment of *Saluces*, who, wearing red and white Cockades, Mr. *Grimaldi* advanced very near them, taking them for *Swiss* in the *Spanish* Service; upon which they furrounded him. As near as we could judge, the Enemy lost 800 Men,

Men including killed and wounded: It could not be less; considering with what Precipitation they fled, notwithstanding the Succour of the *Piedmontese* who reinforced them several Times: We took 51 Prisoners, among which was an Officer of the Regiment of *Saluces*.

May 22.] The Enemy made several fruitless Motions. In the Evening there was a great Alarm on Account of the Advice we received, that the Enemy had marched to attack us on the Side of *Begate*, and on that of *Chiappe*; whereupon the Alarm-Bell was rung, and great Numbers of People appeared to reinforce all the Posts, but it was only a false Alarm. The 11 *English* Ships continued in a Line, about two Cannon-Shot from the Mouth of the Harbour; notwithstanding which, two of our Gallies, that were sent to *Portofino* to convoy some small Vessels; re-entered in the Night, and brought with them ten Vessels laden with Provisions.

May 23.] The *English* remained in the same Position.

May 24.] In the Morning we discovered some of the Enemy's Detachments advancing on the Side of *Bisagno*, which we imagined were going to attack us in the Posts of *Notre Dame du Mont*, but their Intention was only to cover their Forraging. In consequence of a Proclamation issued out by the Senate the Day before, all the Livery Servants put on Regimentals and took their Quarters, Part at *l'Eperon*, Part at *Granarolo*, and Part at *St. Pietro d'Arena*. By these Regulations, whilst the Enemy was in our Neighbourhood, every Body, the Ladies included, liv'd without Livery Servants; the very Senators had but one each. In the Morning we had News brought that 150 *Spaniards*, who were driven into *Corfica*, had arrived at the Gulph of *Spezia*; and that two of our Gallies were arrived with 300 *Spaniards* on board, whom they took in at *Leghorn*. One *Caprayen* Vessel also arrived from *Calvi* with a Picket of the Royal Regiment of *Bavaria*, and re-

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ported that she sailed the Day before from *Calvi* with 11 more *Caprayen* Vessels, having on board 550 Men of the same Regiment. We also learn'd that at Port *Calvi* there were more *French* Troops, which would soon arrive.

May 25.] We perceived that the Enemy had abandoned *Mannesseno*, and *St. Cyprien*, and that a great Number of their Troops were marched from their Head-Quarters at *Torrazza*, which made us believe they intended to attack the Camp of our Peasants at *Scofferra*. After Dinner we perceived from the Heights several small Vessels who were entering the Gulph of *Rapello*, and believed that they had on board some *French* and *Spanish* Troops.

May 26.] Before Day-break the Enemy attacked the Bridge of *Cornigliano*, but without Success, they being repuls'd by our People. In the Night several *English* Sloops attempted to make a Descent at *Nervi* with an Intent to ravage the Country, but were repulsed with Loss. We perceived from the Heights several Vessels entering into *Portofino*.

May 27.] We were informed that the preceeding Night the *Austrians* attacked our Peasants in the *Bisagno* near *St. Gotard*; the Action lasted four Hours and ended intirely to our Advantage: The Enemy that were there lost two Pickets, and those who came to their Assistance had 30 Men killed, and a great many wounded; one Hundred of them, in order to run the faster, threw down their Arms, which our Peasants carried off; we had but two Men killed, and two wounded. Notwithstanding the Line of *English* Men of War and the Xebecque before this Port, some Vessels laden with Provisions entered our Harbour; we also received the agreeable News of the Arrival of the *French* and *Spanish* Troops at *Portofino*, to the Number of 2100 Men.

May 28.] By means of two heavy Cannon which we transported in the Night to *Nervi*, we fired at an *English*

English Ship that was at Anchor near the Shore, and, receiving much Damage, she was obliged to weigh Anchor and be tow'd out by Boats. We observ'd her to lean against another Ship, in order to repair the Damage she received. This Morning arrived here the 2100 Men that were landed Yesterday at *Portofino*. The Motions of the Enemy made us think they intended to do something against the Camp of *Scoferra*, upon which we sent Mr. *De Lannion* with 800 *French* and *Spanish* Troops to reinforce our Camp.

May 29.] The Number of the *English* Ships that made the Line before the Port encreased to 13. Several Vessels, laden with Provisions, came into the Harbour in the Evening. Two of our Galleys that came in this Morning, sailed again in the Evening, with two others, towards *Portofino*, and favoured the Arrival of the Convoy of small rowing Vessels that were sent to *Monaco* to take some fresh Troops on board. As soon as the Vessels were discovered by the *English* Ships, they set Sail after them, but for Want of Wind could do nothing: Three of these Vessels came into this Port, and the others were driven to *Portofino* and Places adjacent. We were informed that this small Convoy had on board about 800 Men, and that one of our Galleys which convoy'd them, took, in the Way, a Bark that was going from *Leghorn* to carry Provisions to the Enemy. In the Afternoon our Peasants had some Skirmishes with the *Piedmontese* Troops that were on the other Side the Bridge of *Cornigliano*, and beat them with Loss on their Side.

May 30.] All the Vessels that were driven Yesterday to *Portofino* arrived here in the Night, the *English* not having been able to take one of them, and landed the Troops they had on board. In the Afternoon we perceived great Motions in the *Austrian* Army, which oblig'd us to reinforce all the Posts; and accordingly the Citizens repaired in great Numbers to the Walls and the other Posts that were appointed them. The

Priests formed themselves into a Body, and distinguished themselves by assembling in great Numbers : But this proved a false Alarm. In the Night we set Fire to the Fascines, Gabions, and Stakes which the *Austrians* had prepared on the other Side of *Bolzanelto*, which were entirely consumed. Several Vessels came in laden with Flour and Provisions. We learned that, on the 28th, the Peasants of *Frafcinello* opposed two Companies of Volunteers of our Peasants, who were going to reconnoitre the Magazines the Enemy might have there ; and our Peasants, being provoked by the many Injuries done them, attacked them in their Intrenchments with great Vigour, and obliged them to retreat : That our Peasants had set Fire to a Village that was a Fief of Count *Fiesqui*, and that above Forty Houses were reduced to Ashes, to punish the Inhabitants, and in Revenge for the Injuries they had done the Nation, and for the Houses they had before burnt within the Territories of the Republick. We received, at the same Time, the melancholy News, that the Castle of *Mafone*, after having defended itself for 13 Days, was obliged to surrender, the Enemy having sprung a Mine that did great Damage, and by which Count *Soro* was killed. The *Piedmontese* Commander had perfected another very considerable Mine, which would have brought down to the Ground the greatest Part of that old Castle : And this obliged the commanding Officer to surrender Prisoner of War.

May 31.] There happened nothing remarkable on either Side. We learned that the Enemy had, in several Places near the *Polcevera*, 40 heavy and small Cannon, and 8 Mortars. The Desertion of their Army, which began some Days before, increased, and especially amongst the *Piedmontese* Troops. By the Deserters that came in the same Day we learned, that the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese*, having the Day before seen the Vessels come in laden with Troops and Provisions,

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in Sight of the *English* Men of War, complained greatly against the *English*, and, in order to put a Stop to their Desertion, their Officers gave out to their Soldiers, that we wanted Bread in *Genoa*; that, rather than starve, Mothers were obliged to kill their own Children for Provision; that the *Genoese* had offered to capitulate several Days before, and that the Queen of *Hungary*, who had been consulted thereupon, answered, “ She would not grant them any Capitulation, but would put all to the Sword; and that she besieged the City with no other Intention, than to plunder it, and then reduce it to Ashes.”

June 1. Two *Caprayen* Half-galleys, with *French* and *Spanish* Troops on board, arrived in this Port, and, by the Master, we heard, that four others with about 300 Men on board were driven into the *Riviera of Levant*; and that they had left in the Port of *Calvi* some *Spanish* and *French* Troops.

June 2.] On the Side of *Bisagno* our Peasants came out of the Village of *Bavari*, attack'd and repuls'd the *Croats* and *Pandours*, who had advanced thither, and pursued them to the very Village of *Stroppa*, from whence a Body of *Austrian* Grenadiers came out to support the *Croats*; upon which our Peasants return'd in good Order.

June 3.] Two other *Caprayen* Barks came into Port, as also several other Vessels, laden with Flour and Provisions. We received the Account of what happened at *Bavari*, by which we were informed, that the Fire lasted till Ten of the Clock at Night; that we had two of our People kill'd, and two wounded; and, by the dead Bodies that were found there, and those which the Enemy carry'd with them, as usual, their Loss was computed at 50 Men kill'd, without reckoning the Wounded.

June 4.] We were informed that five *Caprayen* Barks had arrived at *Portofino* with *Spanish* and *French* Troops on board, which were the Remainder of the nine that failed

failed from the Ports of *Corfica*. According to the Motions we observed the preceding Days, and by the Redoubts and Intrenchments which the Enemy had finished in the Posts they occupied in the *Polcevera*, it appeared plainly to be the Intention of the *Austrians*, after having secured their Rear and Retreat, to bring the greatest Part of their Forces on the Side of *Bisagno*, and take the Posts in our Possession. This obliged us to reinforce those Posts, and encrease the Number of Workmen employed to perfect the Intrenchments. We worked with all possible Diligence at the Intrenchments we had lately begun from *Notre Dame du Mont* as far as *Albaro*, and at another that had been ordered to be made in the Mountain of *Fascie*, where we placed 1200 Men, and some Pieces of Cannon.

June 5.] The Line of *English* Men of War, before our Port, increased to the Number of Sixteen Ships, Frigates, and Bomb-Ketches. The 300 Men, which the five *Caprayen* Barks landed Yesterday at *Porto-fino*, arrived here by Land. We learned, by Deserters, that several Companies of the Enemy's Grenadiers had received Orders to provide themselves with Six Days Provision ; which made us surmise, that they intended to execute some Enterprize on the Side of *Bisagno*.

June 6.] The Duke of *Boufflers*, escorted by a Party of Grenadiers, went to visit all the Posts on that Side. In the Afternoon, a Vessel, that sailed from *St. Remo* on the 4th, arrived here : The Master reported he had seen the *Austrian* Garrison, which the *French* made Prisoners of War in the Islands of *St. Marguerite* and *St. Honorate* ; and that the Combined Army had passed the *Var*, and entered into *Nice*, on the 3d Instant.

June 7.] By the Boat of a Bark from *Langueglia*, that passed from *Savana* to *Porto-fino*, we received a Confirmation of this agreeable News. After Dinner, our Peasants, who were posted at *St. Pietro d' Arena* with

with a Detachment of the Livery-Servants, from a Resolution of their own, attacked the Posts which the *Piedmontese*, and some Detachments of the *Croats*, were in Possession of on the Hill of *Notre Dame de Coronata*: It is impossible to express the Bravery with which our People fought, obliging the Enemy to quit all the Houses they were in, and afterwards pursued them as far as the Church of *Coronata*, which is on the Top of the Hill. In the Dusk of the Evening, they returned, in good Order, to their former Posts, and brought with them two Guns called *Spingards*, several Boiling-Pots, Swords, Cloaths, &c.

We had in this Action but one Man killed and five wounded. The Enemy came not off so well, having four of their Officers killed. The *French* Officers, who from their Posts saw this Action, greatly commended it, and looked upon it as an Undertaking which would have done Honour to the bravest Grenadiers. The Works in the Intrenchments and the Fortifying of all our Posts were carried on very briskly, and particularly those of *Albaro*.

June 8.] Mr. *du Wall*, Major-General in the *Spanish* Service, arrived this Day, and confirmed the News of the Passage of the *Var*, of the taking of *Nice* and *Montalban*, and also of the Siege of *Villa Franca*; which caused great Joy in all the Citizens. This Day the Fire of our Cannon, from the Mountain of the *Two Brothers*, was so very hot, that it silenced that of the Enemy, from the Mountain of *Diamant*.

June 9.] At Day-Break, eleven Vessels laden with Provisions, under the Convoy of two of our Gallies, arrived here.

On the same Day, the Cannonading and Firing from our Posts of the *Two Brothers*, of *Bélvidere* and *Montemoro*, was very considerable. We imagined the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* would make an Attack in the Evening on the Side of *St. Pietro d' Arena*, but we soon

soon found that the Advices we received upon that Account were false.

June 10.] The Cannonading from our Posts continued against those of *Coronata*, where the *Piedmontese* were going to erect a Battery. Some Barrels of Cartridges, that were preparing in a House at *Carignano*, took Fire: The House was blown up, and thirteen Persons killed. The next House was damaged, and those in the Neighbourhood had all the Glafs in their Windows broke.

June 11.] The Cannonading continued, and several Bombs were thrown to incommode the Enemy, and ruin their Works. In the Evening, a Felucca from *Provence* arrived here, with Letters from *Nice* of the 9th. After Dinner we observed, that several Mules, laden with Equipage belonging to the *Austrians*, were taking the Road of *Novi*.

June 12.] We were informed in the Morning, that the Enemy had abandoned the Castle of *Torriglia*, and that our People had taken Possession of it: The Works were carried on briskly on all Sides, they were all made defencible, and several finished. In the Evening we received a more particular Account of the Enemy's evacuating the Castle of *Torriglia*. *M. de Lannion*, a *French* Brigadier, having detached Part of his Troops, and *M. Augustin Pinelli* having joined them with a Detachment of *Genoese*, as well Regular Troops as Peasants, to the Number of 250 Men, he marched to *Torriglia*: The *German* Officer, who commanded there a Body of 300 Men, being surprized and frightened, immediately quitted the Castle, and endeavoured to save himself and those under his Command by Flight; but our People, tho' much inferior in Number, attacked them vigorously, and entirely defeated them. The *Austrians* had a considerable Number of Men killed, and 33 taken Prisoners: They also left behind them several Habersacks, Arms, and other Effects, which they were carrying off with them. At Night our People took

took Possession of the Castle. We received a particular Account of the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* taking *Majone*: That the Troops of the Republic, as well as the Peasants, had all been stript, not excepting even Mr. *d'Oria*, their Commanding Officer, and M. *Sauli*, who had retired thither after the Loss of *Voltri*: That they having been all conducted to *Voltri* in that Condition, M. *d'Oria* had fallen sick, and died miserably.

July 13.] At Two in the Morning, the *Austrians*, on all Sides, attacked our Out-Works: The *Piedmontese* made a false Attack on the Side of *St. Pietro d' Arena*, but they were repulsed with the Loss of 100 Men killed, and as many wounded. The *Austrians* made another Attack in the Mountain called the *Two Brothers*, but were soon repulsed with great Loss. They succeeded better on the Side of *Bisagno*, which they attacked with the greatest Part of their Force. Our Peasants were forced to abandon the Post of *St. Gotard*, which they retook with great Valour after Dinner. The Peasants did not resist long at the Hill of *Bavari*, the *Austrians* having brought there all their Forces. The greatest Resistance we made, was at the *Bocca de Ratti*: Our People stood their Ground firmly for three Hours, and the Enemy had 500 Grenadiers killed; but, making the Attack on different Sides, they at last forced the Post: Here M. *Taubin*, Major-General in the *Spanish* Service, supported by 50 Soldiers of the Regiment of *Cordoue*, was dangerously wounded in the Leg: This brave Officer endeavoured at the same time, tho' to no Purpose, to stop and rally the *Spanish* *Swiss*, who retreated in Confusion, and what was still worse the Peasants went off with them. Immediately after this Disorder, the Enemy attacked the Post of the *Camaldules*, and forced it. Afterwards, they attacked the Convent of *Notre Dame du Mont*, one of the three important Posts: They made three Assaults, but were always repulsed by our People, who behaved with great Bravery. The Killed and Wounded of the *Austrians* upon this
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Occasion, in the several Attacks, amounted to 1800 Men; and ours to 140 killed, and 50 wounded and taken Prisoners. The Enemy made the Attack, on all Sides, with great Resolution: Our People fought gallantly, and our Peasants behaved as well as the Citizens and Burghers, who went in great Numbers to their Assistance, especially the Nobles, who almost to a Man obeyed the Orders of the Duke of *Boufflers*, who form'd the Disposition from the *Roman Port*, for which he was greatly applauded by the *French* and *Spanish* Officers: The Duke of *Boufflers* remained at that Port all Night. The *French* being afraid the Enemy might possess themselves of the Battery of *St. Nazare*, nailed up their Cannon, and threw them into the Sea.

June 14.] We learned that the Enemy who had penetrated to the Bridge of *Sturla*, had extended themselves to the Descent of the *Noce*. Our Peasants made themselves Masters of a House upon the Mountain of *Quezzi*, which was occupied by 50 *Austrian* Grenadiers; all the Grenadiers were killed, except 4 who were made Prisoners, three of which were wounded. Our Peasants fought at *S. Gottard*, and killed and wounded some of the Enemy. The *Austrians* made an Attempt upon *Notre Dame du Mont*, but they were so well received, that it proved without Success. That Day we sent a large Detachment to guard the Suburbs of *Albaro*, and which was necessary, to secure the Covert-Way on the Side of *Bisagno*. The Women of the Neighbourhood who fled, and the heavy Rain which fell caused some Confusion at first, but they were soon put in Order. Our Peasants attacked with great Fury the *Piedmontese*, at *Cornigliano*, from the Side of the *Polcevera*, and drove them from a House wherein they had fortified themselves. These People from a barbarous Disposition equal to that of the *Austrians*, set fire to a great many Houses and Palaces, particularly those of Mr. *Serra* and *Imperiali-Larcari*. We were informed that Night that Count de *Lannion*,
with

with the *French* Forces had passed the *Scofferra* at *St. Marguerite*, and that Mr. *Pinelli*, after leaving 30 Soldiers of the three Nations, and 150 Peasants in the Castle of *Torriglia*, retired with the Troops of the Republick and the Peasants to *Recco*, to join Mr. *de Lannion*; so that together they made a Body of 3000 Militia and regular Troops. We had an Account at the same Time that a Convoy of Vessels arrived at *Portofino*, having on Board 1000 *Spaniards*, of those that had put into the Ports of *Corfica*. The Marquis of *Roquépine* relieved the Marquis of *Leyde*, a Colonel in the *Spanish* Service, who commanded at the Post of *Notre Dame du Mont*.

June 15.] We continued the Works with all imaginable Expedition, and hastened to complete the Fortifications on the Side of *Bisagno*, where we had sent a great deal of Artillery. We likewise sent a great many Workmen to *Albaro*, where we posted a large Number of Peasants, to support the regular Troops. Our People had some Skirmishes with the Enemy, but not of any Consequence. In the Morning the Enemy made a Feint on the two Sides of *Notre Dame du Mont*, and nothing more was done; our Peasants made a good Defence in a House near the Descent of *Le Noce*, as also in another House situate at *Marassi*. In the Afternoon the Enemy having, with a Detachment of regular Troops and *Croats*, possessed themselves of a House on that Side, were vigorously attacked by some Soldiers of the Royal Regiment of *Bavaria*, and dislog'd: We had one Officer wounded upon this Occasion. The Enemy lost almost every Soldier who were in Possession of this House. In the Evening, we perceived a large Column of *Austrians* formed in a Line of Battle upon the Mountain of *Quezzi*, this made us apprehend a New attack at Day-break. The Duke of *Boufflers* greatly commended the Behaviour of the Companies of Militia, who were dressed in their Uniform, and particularly the Cadets

and the Detachments of a Battalion of *Castello*, which were posted on that Side. The Senate, upon the Representation of the Duke of *Boufflers*, ordered it to be testified by a Publick Act unto all the Voluntary Troops, how well pleased he was with their Conduct. Nothing remarkable happened on the Side of the *Polcevera*, except the Palaces and Houses that were set on fire at *Cornigliano* by the *Piedmontese*. On the Side of the Mountain of *Ratti* the Fire having caught a Convoy of Mules, laden with Powder for the *Austrian* Camp; the Mules, Muletters, and 50 Soldiers who escorted them, were all blown up.

June 16.] Nothing happened remarkable, the Firing of the Musquetry which was heard from the Side of *Bisagno* not being of any Consequence, we continued working at the Fortifications of the City, as well as those of *Notre Dame du Mont*, and those of *Albaro*; our Sailors took up two of the heavy Cannon which the *French* had thrown into the Sea; we sent some *French* and *Genoese* Officers to *Retto*, and *St. Marguerite*, to concert with Mr. de *Lannion*, and Mr. *Pinelli*, the Operations which were to be undertaken with the Forces under their Command. We re-established the Battery of *St. Nazare*, which was thought necessary, to hinder and annoy the landing the Artillery and Provision, which the Enemy endeavoured to do on the Shore of *Sturla*, where two *English* Ships lay at Anchor.

June 17.] We completely equipped one Brigantine and some Shallops to hinder their Landing. There were Skirmishes on both Sides in different Places on the Side of *Bisagno*; and altho' Mr. *Galliotto Palivicino*, who had the Direction of the Workmen at *Albaro*, was wounded in a Skirmish, the Enemy gained no Advantage. We continued our Works with great Vigour, and augmented them upon the Ramparts of the City on the Side of *Bisagno*: We also placed some Mortars for throwing Bombs.

June

June 18.] Two Ships arrived from *Provence*, with an Account of the March of the *French* and *Spanish* Army to *Vintimille*. Our People took an *English* Shallop with 9 Sailors of that Nation, and one *Genoese*; this last Person reported, that if they had come half an Hour sooner they might have taken the *Austrian* General. We saw *English* Boats continually passing from the Shore of *Sturla* to the Ships, on Board which, they embarked all the Effects and Plunder which the *Austrians*, after their Irruption into *Bisagno*, had taken away in those Villages and Castles all along to *Nervi*.

June 19.] It was on the Coast of *Sturla*, that our armed Sloops took, upon the 18th, two *English* Boats with a Pilot and 13 Sailors: There was also that Day, on the Side of *Bisagno*, great Firing of Musquettry between our Peasants and the Enemy, but to little Purpose, every one keeping his Post. In the Morning four of our Galleys, which came from *Portofino*, having on board M. de Lannion and some *French* Soldiers, arrived in this Port: They convoyed 27 Vessels laden with Provision and 1100 Troops, which were immediately sent to our Ports of *Albaro*; the other *French* and *Genoese* Troops, of those which were at *Scofferra*, were some of them planted at *Recco*, and others at *St. Marguerite*: The *French*, under the Command of M. de Monteil, and the *Genoese*, of M. Picelli, with a Design to support the Peasants, whose Numbers increased in these Parts, and were already become very considerable. The Duke de Boufflers received a Letter from the King's Lieutenant at *Monaco*, dated the 16th, who informed him, that the *French* were already at *Vintimille*: That the *Piedmontese* had left 300 of their Men in the Castle: That 30 Companies of Grenadiers were to arrive the 27th at *St. Remo*, followed by 15 *Spanish* Battalions under the Command of M. Pignatelli, Lieutenant-General, with Orders to march with the utmost Expedition to the Relief of this Capital. We continued the Works at *Albaro* and at *Notre Dame du Mont*,

as well as at the Fortifications of the City. That Day Mr. *Galleotto Pallavicino* died of his Wounds: He was descended from one of the most illustrious Families of *Genoa*, and fell a Sacrifice in the Defence of his Country, for which he always readily exposed himself upon every Occasion.

June 20.] The Enemy made no Attempt, notwithstanding we observed several Vessels near the Shore of *Sturla*, without being able to know with Certainty whether they brought Artillery or Provision. In the Afternoon the *French*, jointly with our People, undertook to drive the *Austrians* from three Houses situate on the Side of *Albaro*, where they had established their advanced Posts: The Attack was brisk: Our People carried two of the Houses, and made one Lieutenant and twelve Grenadiers Prisoners, having killed all the rest, the greatest Part being *Croats*. We could not carry the third, as the Enemy who guarded it were considerably reinforced. As these two Houses which we now occupied were without the Lines, we thought fit to abandon them. This Action cost some Men; we had 12 Men killed, amongst whom was a *French* Officer, and 20 wounded.

June 21.] In the Afternoon the Peasants of *St. Pietro d' Arena*, reinforced by some *Mignons*, attacked the *Piedmontese* and *Croats*, who were posted upon the Hill of *Coronata*, drove them away, and forced themselves to the Palace of M. *Pittaluga*, where they found several Rations of Bread, two *Spingardes* belonging to the *Piedmontese*, *Croats* Cloaks, killed them 18 Men, besides wounding several: After which they returned to their Post. Our Loss was only two Men killed, and some wounded. There was another Attack on the Side of *St. Gottard*, where we had almost the same Success. About Night we learned that an *English* Bomb-Ketch, with several other Transport Sloops, sailed from *Sestri de Ponente*: As we apprehended that those Ships designed landing their Cannon on the Side of

of *Bisagno*, the Senator *d'Oria*, who was named General of the Galleys, went out with a Squadron to attack them: As soon as the Enemy perceived our Galleys, they made the Bomb-Ketch and the Transports keep as near the Shore as possible; they were covered by the Fire of two Batteries, one of which was at the Church of *Sesfri*, and the other at *St. André*: Notwithstanding this, our Galleys coming up with them, made four Discharges of their Cannon against the Bomb-Vessel, which damaged her; but the continual Fire from the Batteries, and from the six *English* Men of War, beyond which they advanced, hindered their coming any nearer: Notwithstanding which, they took a Pink of 105 Tons, which was laden with Ammunition for the *Austrian* Artillery, with some Musquets, Sabres, Spingardes, fourteen Pattararoes, two Iron Cannon, and a Quantity of Powder; there were also on board some Barrel Hoops, Grates, and other Moveables, which the Enemy had plundered and stole from the Neighbourhood of *Sesfri*. Our Galleys fought for an Hour and a Quarter, and received 200 Cannon Shot, after which they returned into Harbour: The Galley *Raggi* as well as the *Patrone*, which was the Commandant of the Squadron, was damaged by several Cannon Shot; there were three Men killed on board the Commandant Ship.

June 22.] We received this Morning two Dispatches from *Provence*; by the latest, from *M. le Marquis de la Mina* of *Menton*, dated the 19th, we were informed, that every thing was ready for the Siege of *Vintimille*; and that, in the mean Time, they would immediately send us a large Body of Troops, which was to be next Day at *St. Remo*, where the advanced Guard was already arrived. The *Austrian* Deserters, which came to us that Day, told us, that the Enemy had re-embarked their Cannon on the Side of *Bisagno*, and that they intended to retire: We could not depend much upon the Word of a People so much addicted

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to Falshood. That Day we began the new Works at the Walls of *Carignano*, from the Barrier of *St. Claire* to the Gates of *l' Arco*. We intended putting the Parapet in Order, and to erect new Batteries, which, in case of Necessity, should command the exterior Fortification situate on the Side of *Bisagno*, between the *Roman Port* and that of *Pila*. We continued with Vigour the Works of the new Intrenchments of *Albaro*. The Enemy did not make any Motion: There was only some Musquet Shot of each Side, and some Cannon Shot fired from the Batteries which we had at *Notre Dame du Mont*.

June 23.] At Night the *English* Ships cannonaded incessantly a Convoy of *Capreyan* Gondolas, who arrived at *Portofino* under the Convoy of two of our Galleys. A Ponton of new Invention, which was built some Days before in this Port with a Design to annoy the Enemy, went out under the Convoy of two Galleys, and was towed by Shallops to the Coast of *Sturla*, where the Enemy then was: It was guarded by a Parapet which was Cannon-Proof; it carried two large battering Cannon, four small ones, and two large Mortars. We threw a great many Bombs into the Enemy's Camp, and cannonaded them a long Time, which annoyed them greatly; we also threw some Bombs at an *English* Ship, but without Success. In the Morning the *St. Lewis* Galliot came into this Harbour, which was fitted out by the *French*, and brought us 250 Barrels of Powder: She received several Cannon Shot from the *English*, and had one Man killed and one wounded. After Dinner we perceived a great Movement in the Enemy's Army.

June 24.] The Deserters that arrived this Morning confirmed what the others had reported the Day before, in regard to the Re-imbarkation of the Enemy's large Artillery on the Side of *Bisagno*; adding, that they had even embarked their Field-Pieces. They likewise informed us of the Departure of Count *Schulemburgh*, who

who we believed was gone to *Savona*; the Cannonading we heard from that Place confirmed us in our Opinion, judging it to be a Salute on Account of that General's Arrival. This Day we had repeated Advices which assured us of the hasty Retreat of the Enemy. At Night we learned that several small Vessels, which we expected with Troops from *Monaco*, were arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Camogli*. Our Galleys had taken off *Portofino*, a Bark laden with Corn for the Enemy. That same Day, being the 24th of *June*, we paid our last Duties to the brave *Taubin*; so this great Man was usually called on Account of his Intrepidity, and was one of the best Officers in the *Spanish* Army: Having closely applied himself to the Study of Military Affairs, he became very skilful therein; and by his prudent Conduct, his Courage, and other great Accomplishments, he gained the entire Confidence and Esteem of the Troops of that Nation, by whom he was generally regretted. The Wound he received the 13th proved mortal, and shortened that Life which he ever readily exposed to the greatest Dangers.

June 25.] We heard a Firing of Musquets from the Side of the Mountain of *Faschie*, an Hour before Day-Break, which continued 'till it was Light: We could not learn the Particulars 'till next Morning. The high Wind, and the violent Agitation of the Sea that followed, obliged two *English* Ships to set Sail; upon this, our two Galleys, who lay at Anchor at *Sturla*, returned to the Mouth of this Harbour, and towed the Ponton back with them. At Night we learned, that our Galleys had taken off *Portofino*, a Bark laden with Corn for the Enemy. *M. de Boufflers* complained very much of his Head, and a Heat in his Bowels, which was attributed to some Obstructions in the Vessels; this was attended with a slight Fever, and they let him Blood twice.

June 26.] We learned that the Firing heard the Day before, from the Side of the Mountain of

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Faschie,

Fascie, was, that M. *Paris Pinelli*, a Knight of *Malta*, who commanded on that Side, put himself at the Head of 120 Men, Regular Troops and Peasants, and attacked a Post the *Austrians* were in Possession of, from which he entirely drove them away, after killing Forty of their Men; he then marched to attack another Post; and notwithstanding he was told that 2000 *Austrians* came by different Roads to support their own People, and that it was necessary for him to retire; yet, led on by his Courage, he pursued his Enterprize, being bravely supported by the Soldiers and Peasants which he commanded. Being mortally wounded, a Peasant, as he was carrying him off upon his Shoulders, received also a Wound, and his Party being now over-powered by a Superiority in Number were obliged to retire with Precipitation, so that he fell into the Hands of the *Croats*, who killed him, and cut off his Head: Such was the End of this illustrious Knight! Engaged by the religious Vows of *Malta*, he could not behold his Country in Danger without flying to its Assistance with the greatest Impatience; tho' young he was of approved Valour, and always ready to sacrifice himself in the Defence of the Republic. The Hostilities had been almost suspended for some Days, occasioned by the *Austrians* being wholly employed in embarking their Artillery: This Inaction did not suit the Knight's Temper: He resolved to attack a Post, and did it with as much Bravery as Success; this Success, and the Confidence he reposed in those under his Command, led him on to new Dangers, where he met with a Death worthy of the heroic Sentiments which he always exerted. Our Cannon played very smartly, as well from the Post of *Notre Dame du Mont*, as that of *Albaro*, from which we fired eight Pounders against the Palace of M. *Gropallo*, being situated without the Lines, and in the Possession of the Enemy. We fired some Musquet Shot from the Side of *Begate*, but without Effect. At Night we observed

served the *Piedmontese* pass at the Hill of *Coronata*, who before occupied the Convent of the *Misericorde* on this Side of the *Polcevera*, which made us hope that the Accounts of Deserters, touching the speedy Retreat of the *Piedmontese*, was well grounded, as they had re-embarked a great Part of their Artillery that came from *Savona*. At Night a Felucca arrived from *Monaco*, with some *French* Officers, who left that Place the 23d: They told us, they came from the Head-Quarters; that they were battering the Castle of *Vintimille*; that the main Body of the Army was between that City and *St. Remo*; and that the advanced Pickets were at *Riva de Taggia*. The Disorder of the Duke of *Boufflers* continuing, he was blooded a third Time.

June 27.] There arrived from *Portofino* a small Number of Vessels laden with Provisions, convoyed by our Galliotte: The Galliotte brought the Body of the Chevalier *Pinelli*, which his Brother, who commands the Troops of the *Republick*, and a great Number of Peasants, by a Drum demanded from the Enemy, and purchased for ready Money. At the same Time we received Letters, by which we were informed that the *French* and *Genoese* Troops, after leaving two Pickets at *Portofino*, were advanced to *Nerva*, and that a Number of Peasants of the *Riviera* of *Levante* joined them. Six Feluccas with 120 Soldiers, and some *French* Officers arrived from *Monaco*, and we were informed by the Masters, that several *Catalonian* Xebeques with *Spanish* Troops intended for our Assistance, were come into the Harbour of *Villa-Franche*. They told us that this Reinforcement amounted to 6000 Men; that four *Spanish* Galleys arrived about the same Time; and that 5 *French* Galleys arrived at *Monaco* which were to convoy here the Troops and Provisions. The *Austrians* grew more numerous on the Side of *Torazza*. We consequently doubled the Guards at the Posts of *Granarolo*, and at the Walls on

that Side, tho' we might imagine this Motion a Fore-runner of their Retreat, of which we had other Indications. Mr. *De Boufflers*, having had a bad Night, was let Blood in the Morning for the 4th Time. This Bleeding seemed to give him great Ease, and that News occasioned great Joy thro' the whole City, where this Lord was generally beloved.

June 28.] Two of our Gallies arrived from *Portofino*, and convoyed three Vessels laden with Powder, and several others with Provisions. By a Felucca arrived from *Monaco*, we received Letters from the Headquarters at *Carnolet*, dated the 24th, by which we learned, that on the 25th they should begin to Bombard the Castle of *Vintimille*, and that the 26th they should begin to batter it with Cannon. There was nothing remarkable happened this Day. At Night 400 *French* arrived here from *Portofino*. The Disorder of the Duke of *Boufflers* continued, but seemed to abate.

June 29.] The Body of the Chevalier *Pinelli* was interr'd in the Cathedral, with the military Honours, where we erected him a * *Catafalque*. All the Nobility assisted at the Funeral Pomp. In the Evening we perceived a Vessel, which sailed towards the *Levant* without being interrupted by the *English*. We fired a Cannon shot from one of our Batteries, which made the Vessel vere about and come into Harbour. We found her laden with 900 Sacks of Rice. About two Hours after it was dark, we had Intelligence that the Enemy's Line advanced towards our Posts at *Albaro*, where we heard a continual Discharge of Musquetry until Midnight, and an interrupted Firing until Morning. We were then informed, that a Captain of a Free Company, imagining that the Enemy intended making some Works, began to Fire upon them in order to disperse them, which alarmed all their Troops. By the Face and Hands of the Duke of *Boufflers*

† A Funeral Honour paid to none but those of high Rank.

Boufflers they perceived an Ebullition, which was taken for a Purple Fever, and had great Hopes of his Recovery.

June 30.] Mr. *Abumada*, Major General and Commander of the Provincial Grenadiers of *Spain*, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *St. Remo* on board a Feluca. He came to succeed in Command the Marquis de *Taubin*. We learned on this occasion, that the Royal Infant, *Don Philip*, continued at *Carnolette*; that they battered very briskly the Castle of *Vintimille*, which could not hold out long; that the *French* and *Spanish* Armies had advanced Picketts at *St. Stephano* and *Riva*; and that the *Austrian* and *Piedmontese* Battalions, who had hitherto occupied the Mountains of *Penna*, were filed off towards *Oneille*, where they seemed resolv'd to make a Stand. We continued the Works on all Sides, and the Fortifications of *Albaro* were in a good Posture of Defence. We learned, that the Enemy had made a great many Works on their Side, and endeavour'd forming a Battery at the Post of *St. Thecle*, and some others at the Posts they occupied opposite *St. Albaro*. We were informed that they endeavoured landing their Cannon, which they had reimbarked the preceding Days. In the Morning two of their Columns, one of which consisted of 300 Men, and the other of 550, came down the *Polcevera*. One of these Columns marched up the Torrent of *Turbella*, and escorted four Pieces of Cannon. We were informed that General *Schulemburgh* landed at *Sturla*. The Duke of *Boufflers* seemed much better that Day.

July 1.] Our Cannon of *Notre Dame du Mont* played very much all that Day, to destroy the Works the Enemy had made at *St. Thecle*. We fired a great many Cannon shot against the Red Castle of Mr. *Pizzelli*, which is situated near *St. Martin* of *Albaro*, with a View to annoy the Enemy, who were lodged there. In the Afternoon Mr. *Roquépine* having detached 30 Grenadiers of the Royal Regiment of *Bavaria*, from
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the Fortifications of *Notre Dame du Mont*, they were happy enough to drive the Enemy from a House they occupied, at a small Distance from the Red Castle. That Day the Disorder of the Duke of *Boufflers* became more serious, the Symptoms indicating a Collection in the Breast. We learned at Night, that the Enemy, who the Day before had burned their Fascines and Gabions, with a design to decamp, worked very hard to make new ones ; that they had but ten heavy Cannon landed, the Agitation of the Sea, which continued for 3 Days, not permitting them to land the rest.

July 2.] Some Vessels arrived here with Provisions. As the Danger of the Duke of *Boufflers* increased this Morning, and that he was dangerously ill, they administered to him the Sacraments, and rung the Bells of all the Churches for the agonizing Prayer. He expired at half an Hour after Eleven in the Morning. It is impossible to express the Grief and Tears that his Death occasioned amongst the Citizens of all Degrees. There was an universal Mourning thro' out all the Republick. The Senate held him as a most dear Pledge of the strong Protection of his Most Christian Majesty. The Troops looked on him as a wise and happy Chief, and he might consider himself in the State of *Genoa* as in the Middle of a Family who tenderly loved him. If he did not live long enough to arrive to the Dignity of a Marshal of *France*, as his Father did, he had all the great Qualities which lead to it. Perhaps the Marshal's Staff would not have done him more Honour, than the Tears and Lamentations of a Nation, of which he was the Deliverer, and amongst whom his Memory will always be preserved with Sentiments of the greatest Acknowledgments and Gratitude.

July 3.] The Cannonading which the Evening before was continual, as well at the Post of *Notre Dame du Mont*, as at those of *Albaro*, was not so brisk this Morning. An Hour before Day-break we saw a Fire
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from the Mountain of *Fascie*. We believed this to be an Attack of our Peasants with the *Croats*. At Day-break we saw a Column of 4 or 5000 Men, regular Troops and *Croats*, march along the Mountain of *Ratti*, who came down into the *Bisagno* by the Hill called *Vulparo*. We observed, at the same Time, that this Column was followed by a great many Cattle, and a prodigious Number of Mules loaden with Provisions and Baggage. We also observed, that the Enemy's Camp, which was below the *Camaldules*, was intirely struck and abandoned; and that the other Camp below the *Quezzi*, where 9 of their Regiments were encamped, was also struck, but with this Difference, that it was still guarded by 300 *Groats*; and 300 Grenadiers and Fusileers occupied the Redoubt on the Top of the Hill where the Regiments were encamped.

This Body appeared and disappeared frequently, to make us believe they were more numerous. About 9 in the Morning the Firing almost intirely ceased in the Mountain of *Fascie*.

There were only some few random Shot, during the Remainder of the Day, between our Peasants and about 300 *Croats*, who were scattered in this Mountain, and they also decamped. The Enemy mounted a Cannon, an 8 Pounder, upon a Battery on the Side of *Albaro*, from which they fired on our Workmen. Those we sent out in the Morning to watch their Motions, found the Enemy's Centinels posted as before. The Column which came down from the Mountain of *Ratti* in the Torrent of *Bisagno* to *Morassana*, marched along the Side of the *Torazza*. Mr. *Pinelli* the elder, who commanded at *Eperon*, gave us this Advice immediately. We saw a very small Number of Troops in each of the Redoubts of the Mountain of *Ratti*, and we observed small Plattoons of Soldiers, continually defiling by this Mountain, as well as Cattle loaden with Equipages. In the Afternoon nothing remarkable happened, the Enemy's Troops having guarded the
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Posts where they were encamped before. The Deferters who came to us this Day, to the Number of 28, informed us, that the *Austrians* had embarked their Artillery, in haste, on the Coast of *Sturla*, which they had landed but a few Days before; that they were on the Point of retiring, and had made their Dispositions accordingly.

July 4.] The *Austrian* Army continued in the same Position, disincumber'd of their Provision, Artillery, and Equipages, which they had sent before, along the Side of *Campo Morone*; at Night we perceived one of their Columns in Motion, and believed they were going to decamp. The Deferters confirmed us in this Opinion, but this Motion was not of any Consequence; they did no more than reinforce several of their Posts, and by the like Precautions they endeavoured to secure their Retreat.

July 5.] At Break of Day two of our Gallies went to the Shore of *Sturla*, and played their Cannon, which annoyed the Enemy very much. During this Day there were several Skirmishes between our Peasants and the Enemy, but of little Consequence; every thing else remained in the same Situation, the Enemy still occupying the same Posts. We learn'd by Deferters, that they had embarked the remainder of their Field Artillery, and that they intended to retire. We were also informed, that a Priest at *Burgo de Fornari*, endeavouring to preserve the Sacramental Vessel from the Rapaciousness of the *Austrians*, was killed at the Altar, and the Vessel taken away. They had before committed innumerable and unheard of-Excesses, in our Neighbourhood, against the Churches and every thing Sacred. They had already set fire to a great Number of Palaces and Houses in the Country; and this Day we saw the Palace of Mr. *Buonarota*, situate at *Polcevera*, on fire and intirely consumed.

July 6.] At Midnight we had Intelligence that the Enemy had decamped in four Columns, by the Way
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of *Bisagno*, but, the Night being very dark, we did not think it prudent to hazard our Posts in detaching our Men to go after them. When Day appeared we sent some Detachments of Peasants, with the Grenadiers and free Companies, to harraß them in the Rear ; but as the Situation of the Mountain was more favourable to the Enemy's Retreat, than to our Pursuit, they were only incommoded at the Post of *St. Gottard*, with some Loss and Desertion. In the Morning several Ships, loaden with Artillery and Ammunition, left the Coast of *Sturla*, and went towards *Savone*, from whence they were before transported, for the Siege of this City. Several *English* Vessels also put to Sea, and there remained but a few in the Harbour. As near as we could judge, the Ships which were at *Sestri*, in the *Piedmontese* Service, had also set sail and taken the same Course, and, according to our Advices, their Troops were on the point of decamping and going to *Savona* by Sea. In the Afternoon Capt. *Barbarossa*, who was at *Cornigliana*, as he observ'd the Enemy's Motions, from a Balcony with a Perspective, was wounded in the Thigh with a Musket Ball, which cut the Artery, and occasioned so great an Effusion of Blood, that he died before a Surgeon could come to his Assistance. This Man, who owed nothing of his Glory to his Birth, was the first, and perhaps the only Hero, of his Family : Tho' obscurely born, he distinguish'd himself by his Courage, and an approv'd Zeal for the Defence of Liberty and his Country ; and by his Example, he inspired his Fellow-Citizens with Loyalty and Valour : His Death deprived him of those Honours which would have been the Recompence of his Services, had he liv'd to the Re-establishment of the Tranquility of the Republick, to which he contributed with an invariable Attachment to the utmost of his Ability. The *Austrians* having abandoned, in the Morning, the Posts of *St. Martin* of *Alvaro*, several of our Men went thither after Dinner, and found that the Burial-place of

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the Parish, and of the Convent of Nuns of *St. Clare*, as also a great Number of Wells and Cisterns, in the Neighbourhood, were filled with the Enemy's Dead, which occasioned a great Stench. We found the same thing at *Sturla*, and other Places, which made us conclude the Enemy had lost a great many Men, and especially that they had suffer'd from the Cannon of *Notre Dame du Mont*, which play'd upon them incessantly to the Time of their Departure.

July 7.] There arrived 160 Vessels loaden with Flour and Provisions, who put in some Days before at *Portofino*, but could not pass by for the *English*. The same Day the Number of *Austrians* diminished at the Post of *Torassa*; a great Part of their Troops march'd up the *Polcevera* by two Columns, one of which defiled along the High Road towards the *Bochetta*, and the other towards the *Croce d'Orero*. 1200 *Austrians* pass'd by the Hill of *Notre Dame de Coronate*, and relieved the *Piedmontese* in their Posts, seemingly with a Design to cover their Retreat. Some Peasants reported that the *Piedmontese* marched by Land to *Savona*; notwithstanding it was thought that several of them went by Sea, follow'd by some *Austrian* Troops, to oppose more readily the combined Army of the *French* and *Spaniards* in the *Riviera* of *Ponent*. This was confirmed by the Advice we receiv'd, that the *Austrians*, particularly the Regiment of *Spreker*, had embark'd their Equipages and Tents on board the *English* Ships at *Sturla*. At Night the Marquess of *Roquépine* sailed on board a Felucca, to carry his Most Christian Majesty the News of the abandoning the Siege of this City. But the contrary Winds obliged him to put back. This is the Officer who, jointly with Mr. *Dongo*, a noble *Genoese* appointed by the Republick, defended the important Post of *Notre Dame du Mont*, from whence they made so great a Firing, that they did much Damage to the Enemy.

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July 8.] We learned, that the *Austrian* Troops which were assembled on the Side of *Campo Marone*, and of *Croce d'Orero*, were not many; but, on the other hand, those who had replaced the *Piedmontese* at *Coronata*, *Sestri*, and the Neighbourhood, were far more numerous. We judg'd from thence, that the Design of Count *Schulemburg* was to join the *Piedmontese* with Part of his Troops, in order to oppose the *French* and *Spaniards* in the *Riviera* of *Ponent*. The *Piedmontese* marched the same Day. A great Number of Vessels arrived in this Harbour, loaden with Flour, Cattle, and all Sorts of Provisions, to supply this Capital. The Marquis of *Roquépine*, whom the *French* Generals appointed to carry the King the News of the abandoning the Siege, set sail this Day, as did also the Marquiss *Marcello Durazzo* and the Chevalier *Jerome Balbi*, who were appointed by the Republick, the first to his Most Christian Majesty, and the other to his Catholick Majesty, with the same News.

July 9.] A large Number of Vessels arrived here, loaden with 500 Sacks of Flour, Wine, Corn, and all Sorts of Provision. The *Austrians* remained in the same Position, and their Movements confirmed us in the same Opinion we had of their marching by the *Riviera* of *Ponent*. At Night we sent from *Bisagno* four Companies of Grenadiers and 150 Miquelets, under the Command of Mr. *De la Garigue*, who was ordered to reinforce *Notre Dame du Mont*, as Occasion should require. A Movement the Enemy made on the Side of the *Torazza* occasioned this Disposition, but it prov'd only a false Alarm. A Felucca arrived the same Night from *Menton*, with Letters of the 7th, which brought us nothing remarkable, except that some Troops were already embarked in order to join us here; and that the Royal Quarters of the Infant, as also the Head Quarters, continued in the same Place.

July 10.] The Enemy remained all Day in their Posts, without the least Alteration; but at Night, we

observed some Movement amongst them, which seemed to discover new Preparations for their speedy abandoning some of their Posts : This seemed still the more likely, as in the Day they had set Fire to several Houses in the *Polcevera*. At Night we discharged all the Footmen in Livery from their Posts, who, from the 24th of May until that Day, served as Soldiers, with a great deal of Zeal and Spirit in the most dangerous Stations : And as we judg'd their Service was no longer necessary, we ordered them to return home to their Masters.

July 11.] At Day-break several Vessels, laden with Meal and Provision, came into this Harbour. According to the Account of all the Spies, the greatest Part of the *Austrian* Army was encamped on each Side of the *Polcevera*, having placed upon the Eminences and near the *Torazzo*, a Detachment of about 2000 Regular Troops and 600 *Croats*. We learned that the Motions they made the Day before, had no other Intention than to fortify themselves in the Valley of the *Polcevera*, between *Manessena* and *Bolzaneto*, and that they had caused their Equipages to return to their Camp, which they had sent before to *Campo Morone*. We might have imagined by those Advices, that they designed to remain in the same Position until the Combined Army of *French* and *Spaniards* obliged them either to join the *Piedmontese*, or retire into *Lombardy*; as they had it in their Power to do either with the same Facility.

July 12.] We learned that the *Piedmontese* Troops, who were encamped in our Neighbourhood, made a forced March beyond *Savona*, and were going towards *Oneille*. There arrived some Vessels laden with Provisions, and eighty-five Feluccas with 100 *French* and *Spaniards* on board, who made Part of a small Convoy sent from the Coast of *Ponent*: There also arrived from *St. Remo* a Ship with some of our Soldiers, who, being Prisoners of War at *Mondove*, found Means to escape. In the Afternoon there was a Skirmish, on the

the Side of *Begate*, that did not last long, and was of no Consequence. The Letters of an *Austrian* Officer, address'd in *German*, were intercepted in the Road of *Novi*; and confirm'd us, that the Irruption made on the Side of *Bisagno*, by a large Part of the *Austrian* Army, had cost a great deal of Blood; and that their Retreat was occasioned by the King of *Sardinia* recalling his Troops. We learned at Night that our armed Felucca had chased a like Vessel, fitted out by the *English*, coming from *Port Mahon*, and run her on Shore at *Taggia*, where the *Mignons* and the advanced Pickets of the *Spanish* Army, who were arriv'd there some Days before, secured the Sailors, the Dispatches, and every thing in the Vessel.

July 13.] The Enemy continued in the same Situation, and nothing remarkable happened with regard to them. In the Morning some Ships came into this Harbour laden with Provisions. A Courier pass'd thro' here going for *Naples*, who was dispatch'd the Day before from the Royal Quarters of *Carnotet*. He gave Mr. *Abumada*, a Letter from the Marquis de la *Mina*; by which we had an Account of a Victory gain'd the 2d, by his most Christian Majesty, at *la Veld*.

July 14.] We visibly perceiv'd the Number of *Austrians* diminish, especially the *Croats*, at all the Posts they occupi'd: We heard, by Spies, that after their Retreat, they form'd a Camp of about 5000 Men between *Novi* and *Voltasio*; that it was rumour'd the remaining Part of the Army would soon follow them, to go from thence to *Piedmont*, and that they work'd very hard to send away some Cannon and Mortars, which were at *Lungaseo* and at *Campo Morone*; as also Bombs, Balls, and all the Ammunition, which they had there in great Abundance.

July 15.] By all the Dispositions of the Enemy it appear'd to us, that they intend'd making a speedy Retreat: The three *English* Vessels, which cruiz'd in Sight of our Harbour, made several Signals, which the

the *Austrians* answered from their Posts : We observed a great Fire on the Summit of the Hill of *Noli*, which made us believe this was a Signal given the *English* Vessels of the coming of the *Flottille* with *French* and *Spanish* Troops, which we expected from *Monaco*. On the coming on of the Night, a Felucca arrived here with the *Marquis de Bissy*, a Lieutenant-General of his most Christian Majesty, whom Marshal *Belleisle* sent here in the Place of the deceased Duke of *Boufflers* : The Arrival of this new General was looked upon as a fresh Proof of the firm Protection of the King his Master, and might have consoled the Republic for the Loss it had sustained, if any thing could be capable of making the *Genoese* Nation forget lamenting the Loss of a Lord, whose Memory will be ever infinitely dear to it.

July 16.] Nothing remarkable happened, the *Austrians* continuing in their Posts at *Sestri* and *Polcevera*.

July 17.] We received Advice, that the Enemy were making Preparations on all Sides, which indicated some speedy Movement of their whole Army ; we even perceived their small Baggage defile off by different Ways, notwithstanding their Troops did not stir from their Posts.

July 18.] At Break of Day we could just discover three *English* Men of War, which were the last that remained on our Coast, and which were sailing right before the Wind. We were informed, that a large Detachment of *Austrians* marched by *Voltri* near *Savona*, to join those who were then in the *Riviera* of *Ponent*. At Night we had Advice, that the *Austrians* moved from all their Posts ; upon which we reinforced all our advanced Posts, on the Side of the *Polcevera* and the *St. Pietro d' Arena*, and sent the Free Companies and some Detachments of the Peasants, to reconnoitre the Enemy's Motions.

July 19.] In the Morning we heard that the *Austrians* had abandoned the Posts of *Sestri*, *Coronata*, and

and *Diamant*, and that returning to *Polcevera*, they defiled towards *Pontodecimo* and *Campo Morone*. Immediately 3000 Peasants and some Detachments of regular Troops marched, with all possible Diligence, to harraßs them in their Retreat. They pursued the Rear-Guard, composed of Grenadiers and *Croats*, from Hill to Hill, with continual Firing, kill'd some of them, and brought off some Baggage. We could not do them more Mischief, because the Country is more favourable for a Retreat, than a Pursuit; for the more you advance in the Valleys near the *Appenine*, the Mountains become more rugged, and the Passages more frequent and narrow. We found some Moveables and other Effects in the Country, which the Enemy could not carry off. *Sestri*, *Cornigliano*, and the Villages of the *Polcevera*, which hitherto were occupied by the Enemy, were ruined, and in a most deplorable Condition. These Places, where Art had been exhausted to embellish Nature; this Country, heretofore the Delight of the Citizen, as well as the Admiration of the Stranger; now affords no Object but of Grief and Indignation. You now see nothing but frightful Appearances, the sad Monuments of the fierce Barbarity of the Nations who plunder'd, and laid them Waste: The Trees are either cut down, or torn up by the Roots; the Statues mutilated, or broke to Pieces; the Gardens grubb'd up and quite destroyed: The Palaces, which had cost immense Sums; the superb Edifices, where Gold and Marble disputed with the Painter and Richness of the Ornaments for the Prize of Beauty; are either Heaps of Ashes and Ruin, or stript and so demolish'd, that we can never efface the horrid Marks of the enrag'd Barbarity, whereof they are the innocent Victims. The other Houses in the Towns, and those in the Villages, as well as an infinite Number in the Country, are either intirely consumed, or the Walls only standing: The very Doors, Window-Shutters, Glasses and Grates, are all carried away.

away. To view the Country, one would take it for some uncultivated Land, where no human Industry had ever been used; nor can the Devastations they committed be repaired in a great many Years. We have too much Reason to expect to find the same dismal Scene in other Parts of the *Polcevera* and our State, by Degrees, as the Enemy abandon them.

July 20.] This Morning arrived in the Harbour 16 *Capreyan* Gondolas from *Corfica*, with about 800 *French* Troops, who confirmed the Arrival of other Troops in the Harbour of *Calvi*.

The *Austrians* made no Motions to-Day; they stopt at *Campo Morone*, leaving their Rear-Guard at *Pontedecimo*, and, during their Retreat, kept the same Posts they occupied the Day before. The same Day our Archbishop celebrated a solemn Service for all those who were killed in the Defence of their Country.

July 21.] By the Motions which we perceived at Night at *Campo Morone*, it was thought the Enemy intended Decamping, which was verified; for at Break of Day, we perceived they had all retired beyond the *Bochetta*, having left Centinels and some Picquets on that Mountain. That Day we lost Sight of the *English* Men of War, which had cruized on our Coasts for several Months before.

July 22.] In the Morning we learn'd that the Enemy had intirely abandoned the *Bochetta* the Day before, which was immediately occupied by our Peasants. We were also informed, that they hastened their March on the Arrival of a Courier from the King of *Sardinia*, News being spread among them that they were wanted in *Piedmont*; which made us presume that the Combined Troops of *France* and *Spain* had made some Progress on that Side. Our Peasants of the *Polcevera* and *Bisagno*, having reach'd *Savignone*, ransack'd and burn'd several houses, and spared only the Churches. They were greatly enraged against the Inhabitants of this Imperial Fief, on Account of the Devastations committed,

mitted, and Places burn'd by them in our Neighbourhood ; and particularly for serving as Guides to the Enemy in the most difficult Roads.

July 23.] We perform'd the Proceſſion of *Ascenſion Day*, which had been put off on Account of the Vicinity of the Enemy. The moſt Serene Doge, and the Government, preceded by all the Nobility and Citizens, aſſiſted. The Ceremony was much more ſolemn than ordinary ; all the Clergy and religious Orders being preſent. As ſoon as the Proceſſion came to the Mole, there was a full Diſcharge of all the Artillery of the City ; when it came back to the Cathedral Church, we ſung *Te Deum* in the moſt ſolemn Manner, as a Thankſgiving for our Deliverance : This Canticle was followed by a ſecond Diſcharge of the Cannon, and a triple Diſcharge of the Troops of the Republick, and the Auxiliaries, who were all under Arms. At Sun-ſet there was a third Diſcharge, which was ſucceeded by a general Illumination of the whole Town. Mr. *James Grimaldi*, General of the Republick, gave, on this Occaſion, a magnificent Supper to all the General Officers, as well *French* and *Spaniards*, as *Genoeſe* ; and to other Officers, as alſo to ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen ; and this Brilliant Feaſt finiſhed a Day, which will be for ever Memorable amongſt the Fetiſtivals of the Republick, or, rather, of thoſe of All *Europe*.

F I N I S.







